



Sketchley Sculp
FREDERICK the ^dIII King of **PRUSSIA**



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M E M O I R S
O F T H E
L I F E
O F
T H E H E R O I C
F R E D E R I C K III.
K I N G of Prussia.

C O N T A I N I N G

All the *Material* Transactions of G E R M A N Y
from the Year 1740, to this present Time.

Published for the *Entertainment* and *Improvement* of our
BRITISH YOUTH, and *proper* to be read at this JUNCTURE
by all Lovers of *Liberty* and their Country.



By W. S A L M O N, Gent.

N O T T I N G H A M :

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To his Excellency A. MITCHELL, Esq ; his MAJESTY'S Envoy to the KING of Prussia.

S I R,



O U R wonted Goodness will, I trust, pardon the Liberty here taken of prefixing your Excellency's Name to this little History of so great a Monarch.

Tis to your peculiar happy Talent of reconciling Difficulties and surmounting the greatest Obstacles, that *England* owes her happy Union, with

that P R I N C E who is the Darling of these Kingdoms, as well as the Protector and Defender of the Protestant Religion in G E R M A N Y.

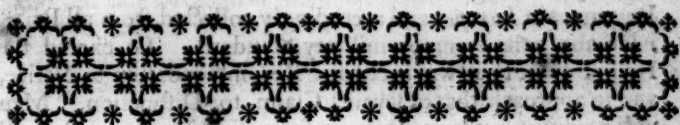
For this every true *Englishman* and Protestant, nay all of every Nation in *Europe*, Enemies to Tyranny and Slavery, will ever love and esteem the present *British* Envoy to the glorious KING of *Prussia*.

That Heaven may preserve so valuable a Life and guard you from all Perils and Disasters contrived by secret or open Enemies is the hearty Prayer of

S I R,

Your Obligated Servant,

W. SALMON.



MEMOIRS

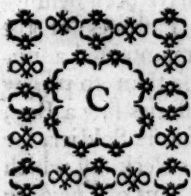
OF THE

L I F E

OF

FREDERICK III.

KING of Prussia.



HARLES FREDERICK III. King of Prussia, whose Actions and Designs now keep Europe in Attention, is the eldest Son of Frederick William by Sophia Dorothea, Daughter of George the first, King of England. He was born January 24, 1711-12. As he advanced towards Manhood, he became remarkable by his Disagreement with his Father.

The late King of Prussia, was of a Disposition violent and arbitrary, of narrow Views, and vehement Passions, earnestly engaged in little Pursuits, or in Schemes terminating in some speedy Consequence, without any Plan of lasting Advantage to himself or his Subjects, or any Prospect of distant Events. He was therefore always busy though no Effects of his Activity ever appeared, and always eager though he had nothing to gain. His Behaviour was to the last degree rough and savage. The least Provocation, whether designed or accidental, was returned by Blows, which he did not always forbear to the Queen and Princesses.

From such a King and such a Father it was not any enormous Violation of Duty in the immediate Heir of a Kingdom sometimes to differ in Opinion, and to maintain that Difference with decent Pertinacity. A Prince of a quick Sagacity and comprehensive Knowledge must find many Practices in the Conduct of Affairs which he could not approve, and some which he could scarcely forbear to oppose.

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The old King's chief Pride was to be Master of the tallest Regiment in *Europe*; and accordingly collected from all Parts, Men above the common military Standard. To exceed the Height of six Feet was a certain Recommendation to Notice, and to approach that of seven a Claim to Distinction. Men will readily go where they are sure of being caressed, and accordingly he had such a Collection of Giants as was perhaps never seen in any Part of the World:

To review this towering Regiment was his daily Pleasure, and he was so desirous of perpetuating it, that whenever he met a tall Woman, he immediately commanded one of his Giant Retinue to marry her, that they might propagate Men above the ordinary Standard, and become Heirs to their Father's Accoutrements.

There was however no Crime in taking Care of this tall Regiment, who made a fine Shew at an Expence not much greater, when once collected, than would have been bestowed upon common Men. But the military Pastimes of the old King were often more pernicious. He maintained a numerous Army of which he made no other Use than to review and to talk of it: and when he, or his Emisaries saw a Boy, whose Form and Sprightliness promised a future Soldier, he ordered a Kind of Badge to be put about his Neck by which he was marked out for the Service, like the Sons of *Christian* Captives in *Turkey*, and his Parents were not permitted to initiate him into any other Calling.

Though this was highly oppressive, it was not the utmost of his Tyranny. He had imbibed the Notion that to be rich was to be powerful; but had not Reflection sufficient to teach him that the Riches of a King should be apparent in the Opulence of his Subjects. He therefore raised exorbitant Taxes on every Kind of Commodity and Profession, and heaped up Money in his Treasury, from whence it was never issued. How the Lands which had paid Taxes once was to pay it a second Time, how Imposts could be levied without Commerce, or Commerce carried on without Money, were Points which he never gave himself the Trouble to consider. Eager to snatch at Money and delighted to count it, he felt a new Pleasure at every Receipt, and thought himself enriched by the Impoverishment of his Dominions.

It is not easy to discover which of these particular Transactions gave Disgust to the Prince, or whether he was offended by some Particulars of a domestick Nature. But whatever was the Cause of his Resentment, it rose to such a Height, that he determined to leave both the Court and Territories of his Father, and seek an Asylum with some kindred Prince. It is the general Opinion that he intended to come to *England*, and live under the Protection of his Uncle, till his Father's Death or Change of Conduct, offered him an Opportunity to return,

But whatever his Design was, he concerted with an Officer of the Army whose Name was *Kalte*, a Person in whom he placed the most entire Confidence, and whom having chosen for the Companion of his Flight, he necessarily trusted with the preparatory Measures. It is impossible for a Prince to leave his Country with the Facility of a meaner Fugitive, something was to be provided, and something adjusted. And, whether *Kalte* found the Agency of others necessary, and consequently obliged to admit some Partners into the Secret; whether *Levity* or *Vanity* incited him to disburthen himself of a Trust which swelled his Bosom, or magnify his Importance before a Friend or Mistress; this is certain that the King discovered the Secret of the Prince's intended Flight, and both him and his Favourite before the Time fixed for their Departure, were arrested and confined in different Places.

The Life of Princes is seldom in Danger, the Punishment of their Irregularities falls only on those whom Ambition or Affection combines with them. The King after confining his Son for some Time, set him at Liberty; but poor *Kalte* was ordered to be tried for a capital Crime. The Court accordingly examined the Cause and acquitted him, the King commanded a second Trial, and forced his Judge to condemn him. In Consequence of which Sentence, thus tyrannically extorted, he was publicly beheaded, leaving behind him some Papers of Reflection, made in the Prison, which were afterwards printed, and among others an Admonition to the Prince for whose Sake he suffered, not to harbour in himself an Opinion of Destiny, for that a Providence is discoverable in every Object around us.

This cruel Prosecution of a Man who had committed no Crime,

Crime, but by Compliance with Influence not easily resisted, was not the only Act by which the old King irritated his Son. A Lady with whom the Prince was suspected of Intimacy, perhaps more than Virtue allows, was seized on some Pretence, and by the King's Order, notwithstanding all the Reasons of Decency and Tenderneſs that operate in other Countries and in other Judicatures, was publickly whipped in the Streets of *Berlin*.

At laſt, that the Prince might feel the Power of a King and a Father in its utmoſt Rigour, he was, in 1733, married againſt his Conſent to the Princeſs *Elizabetta Chriſtiana* of *Brunſwick Lenenburg Beveren*. He indeed ſubmitted to his Father's Command, by marrying her, but without profeſſing for her either Eſteem or Affection; and conſidering the Claim of parental Authority fully ſatiſfied by the external Ceremony, obſtinately, during the Life of his Father, ſlept from her Bed. Thus the unfortunate Princeſs lived about ſeven Years in the Court of *Berlin*, in a State not often ſeen, a Wiſe without a Huſband, married ſo far as to engage her Perſon to a Man who did not deſire her Affection, and of whom it was doubtful whether he thought himſelf reſtrained from the Power of Rapidiation by an Act performed under evident Compulſion.

In this Manner the Prince lived ſecluded from publick Buſineſs, in Contention with his Father, in Alienation from his Wiſe. In this State of Uneaſineſs, he endeavoured to divert his Mind from uneaſy Scenes that ſurrounded him, by Studies and literary Amuſements. The Studies of Princes ſeldom produce great Effects, for they draw with meaner Mortals, the Lot of Underſtanding; and ſince among many Students not more than one can be hoped to advance far towards Perfection, it iſcarcely to be expected that we ſhould find that one a Prince; that the Deſire of Science ſhould overpower in any Mind the Love of Pleaſure when it is always preſent or always within Call; that laborious Meditation ſhould be preferred in the Days of Youth to Amuſements and Feſtivity, and that Perſeverance ſhould preſs forward in Contempt of Flattery, and that he in whom moderate Acquiſitions would be extolled as Prodigies, ſhould exact from himſelf that Excellence, of which the whole World conſpires to ſpare him the Neceſſity.

In every great Performance, perhaps, in every great Character, Part is the Gift of Nature, Part the Contribution of Accident, and Part the Effect of Assiduity and regular Design. The King of *Prussia* was undoubtedly born with more than common Abilities, and he has cultivated them with more than common Diligence, probably from the Effect of his peculiar Condition, which he then considered as cruel and unfortunate.

During this long Interval of Unhappiness and Obscurity he acquired a Skill in the mathematical Sciences that justly places him in the first Class; and his Skill in Poetry is sufficiently evident from the Specimens that have been transmitted to the Publick, and the Praises bestowed on them by *Voltaire*, a Judge without Exception. Musick he not only understands but also composes and performs on the *German Flute* in the highest Perfection.

But besides these Advantages, he may be said to owe to the Difficulties of his Youth, another less frequently obtained by Princes than Literature and Mathematicks. The Necessity of passing his Time without Pomp, and of partaking of the Pleasures and Labours of a lower Station, made him acquainted with the various Forms of Life, and with the genuine Passions, Interests, Desires and Distresses of Mankind. Without this Help from temporary Infelicity, Kings see the World as it were in a Mist, which magnifies every Thing near them, and bounds their View to a narrow Compass, which few are able to extend by the mere Force of Curiosity.

Thus the King of *Prussia* brought to the Throne the Knowledge of a private Man; and of this general Acquaintance with the World may be found some Traces in his whole Life. His Conversation is like that of other Men upon common Topics, his Letters have an Air of familiar Elegance, and his whole Conduct is that of a Man who has to do with Men, and who is not ignorant of the Motives that will prevail over Friends and Enemies.

In the Year 1740, the old King was taken ill, and perceiving his Distemper, notwithstanding all that the learned Physicians could prescribe, gained upon his Strength, grew at last sensible that his End was approaching. He therefore ordered the

the Prince to be called to his Bed-side, and laid several Injunctions on him, one of which was to perpetuate the tall Regiment by continual Recruits, and another to receive his Wife. The Prince gave him a respectful Answer, but wisely avoided to diminish his own Right or Power by an absolute Promise, and the King died without receiving any Certainty with Regard to the tall Regiment.

Immediately after the Death of the old King, *Frederick III.* ascended the *Prussian* Throne, with great Expectations, which he has however surpassed. His Father's Faults produced many Advantages to the first Years of his Reign. He had an Army of 70,000 Men well disciplined, without any Imputation of Severity to himself, and was Master of an immense Treasure without either the Crime or Reproach of raising it.

The first Cares of every Man are always of a domestic Nature; and the King being now freed from all Restraint, determined to act towards the unhappy Lady who had possessed for seven Years the empty Title of Princess of *Prussia*, worthy of himself; and accordingly, in the Presence of his whole Court, received her as Queen.

Soon after his Resolution was known with Regard to the tall Regiment; for some Recruits being offered him, he rejected them; and this Body of Giants, by being disregarded, mouldered away.

His filial Behaviour to his Mother was always remarkable; few private Men treat their Parents with so great Respect, for he never approached her covered, nor without the highest Expressions of Reverence. He ordered she should bear the Title of Queen Mother, and would never suffer her to address him as *his Majesty*, but always stile him Son.

The Good of his People also claimed his utmost Attention; and he shewed himself an Enemy to Tyranny whenever it appeared, for soon after his Ascension to the Throne, passing in his Coach from *Potsdam* to *Berlin*, a thousand Boys, who had been marked out for military Service, surrounded him, crying out, *Merciful King deliver us from our Slavery.* He promised them their Liberty, and the next Day ordered that the Badge should be taken off,

But

But his Care of the Government did not prevent his continuing to keep up that Correspondence with learned Men which he began when he was Prince, he even considerably enlarged it.

It soon appeared that he was determined to govern with very little ministerial Assistance ; for he took Cognizance of every Thing with his own Eyes, declared that in all Disputes between him and his Subjects, the publick Good should have the Preference, and one of the first Exertions of his legal Power was to banish the prime Minister and Favourite of his Father, as one who had betrayed his Master and abused his Trust.

After this he declared his Resolution of granting a general Toleration of Religion, and that it was his Intention to support good Men, be their religious Tenets what they would.

There had for some Years subsisted an Order in *Prussia*, called the *Order for Favour*, and which, according to its Denomination had been conferred without any Regard to Merit. This the King considered as repugnant to the Nature of all Orders, and therefore constituted another, which he called the *Order for Merit*, with which he honoured those whom he considered as deserving it.

Nor was he unattentive to the Necessities of the Poor, ordering the Magistrates of the several Districts to be very careful to relieve their Wants, and if the Funds established for that Purpose were not sufficient, permitted them to make up the Defect out of the Revenues of the Town.

The Advantage of Learning was also one of his first Cares ; in Order to which he prevailed on the celebrated *Voltaire* and *Maupertuis* to come to *Berlin*, and there establish an Academy on the same Plan as that of the Academy of *Arts and Sciences* at *Paris*.

But though he was very desirous of promoting the Sciences in his Dominions, he at the same Time demonstrated to the World, that literary Amusements would not withdraw him from the Care of his Kingdom, or make him forget his Rights. His first Transaction of this Kind, was the reviving the

the Claim of his Ancestors on *Herstal* and *Hermal*, two Districts possessed by the Bishop of *Liege*. Accordingly he sent his Commissary to demand the Homage of the Inhabitants; but they refused him Admission, declaring that they would acknowledge no other Sovereign but the Bishop. On this Refusal the King wrote a Letter to the Bishop, in which he complained of the Violation of his Right, and the Contempt of his Authority; charged the Prelate with countenancing the late Act of Disobedience, and required an Answer in two Days.

The Bishop returned an Answer in three Days, in which the Prelate founded his Claim to these two Lordships, on a Grant of *Charles V.* guaranteed by *France* and *Spain*; alledged that his Predecessors had enjoyed this Grant above a Century, and that he never intended to infringe the Rights of *Prussia*; but as the House of *Brandenburg* had always claimed that Territory, he was willing to do what other Bishops had offered, to purchase that Claim for an hundred thousand Crowns.

This his *Prussian* Majesty absolutely refused and after publishing a Declaration in which he charged the Bishop with Violence and Injustice, and remarked that the feudal Laws allowed every Man an armed Force, he immediately dispatched two thousand Soldiers into the controverted Countries; where they lived at Discretion, exercising every Kind of military Tyranny, till the Cries of the Inhabitants forced the Bishop to relinquish the Lordships to the quiet Government of *Prussia*.

This however was but a petty Acquisition, the Time was now come when the King of *Prussia* was to form and execute greater Designs. On the 9th of *October* 1740, half *Europe* was thrown into Confusion by the Death of *Charles VI.* Emperor of *Germany*; by whose Death all the hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria* descended, according to the pragmatic Sanction, to the eldest Daughter, who was married to the Duke of *Lorraine*, at the Emperor's Death Duke of *Tuscany*.

But the Princes of *Germany*, on the Decease of the Emperor fell upon the *Austrian* Territories as on a dead Carcase to be dismembered without Opposition, and among the rest,

the

the King of *Prussia*, whose Ancestors had always laid claim to Part of the Dutchy of *Silesia*.

Accordingly he immediately marched a powerful Army into that Dutchy, but at the same Time, by a Manifesto, disclaimed any Design of injuring the Rights of the house of *Austria*; adding that the Fear of being defeated by other Pretenders to the *Austrian* Dominions, obliged him to enter *Silesia* without any previous Expostulation with the Queen of *Hungary*.

This Declaration was received by the *Austrians* with Indignation; but the King pursued his Purpose of marching forward, and on the Frontiers of *Silesia*, made a Speech to his Soldiers, in which he told them, that he considered them rather as Friends than Subjects, that the Troops of *Brandenburg* had been always eminent for their Bravery, that they would always fight in his Presence, and that they would not fail to recompense those who should distinguish themselves in his Service rather as a Father than as a King.

The Civilities of the Great are never thrown away. The Soldiers would naturally follow such a Leader with Alacrity; especially when they expected no Opposition, but Expectations are too often deceived.

By this suddenly entering into a Province which he was supposed more likely to protect than invade, he was soon Master of the greatest Part of it; but supposing the Inhabitants would not so easily submit to his Government when the Army was withdrawn, he endeavoured to persuade the Queen to a Cession of *Silesia*, imagining she would readily yield what was already lost. Accordingly he ordered his Ministers at *Vienna*, to declare, "That he was ready to guarantee all the Dominions of the House of *Austria*: that he would conclude a Treaty with *Austria*, *Russia*, and the maritime Powers: That he would endeavour that the Duke of *Lorraine* should be elected Emperor, and believed he should be able to accomplish it: That he would immediately advance to the Queen two Millions of *Florins*: That in Recompense for all these good Offices he required her to cede *Silesia* to him."

This Declaration was accordingly made at *Vienna*; but the

the King soon after thought proper to moderate his Claim, and ordered his Minister to hint that a Part of *Silesia* would satisfy him.

The Queen answered, that though the King alledged as his Reason for entering *Silesia*, the Danger of the *Austrian* Territories from other Pretenders, and endeavoured to persuade her to give up Part of her Possessions for the Safety of the Rest, it was evident that he was the first and only Invader, and that till he entered in a hostile Manner, all her Estates were unmolested.

To his Promises of Assistance she replied, that she set a high Value on the King of *Prussia's* Friendship, but that he was already obliged to assist her against Invaders both by the golden Bull, and the pragmatic Sanction, of which he was a Guarantee; and that if these Ties were of no Force, she knew not what to hope from other Engagements. With Regard to his Offers of Alliance with *Russia* and the maritime Powers, she observed, that it could never be necessary to alienate her Dominions for the Consolidation of an Alliance formed for no other Reason than to keep them entire,

As to his Interest in the Election of an Emperor, she expressed her Gratitude in the strongest Terms; but added that the Election ought to be free, and that it must be necessarily embarrassed by Contention raised in the Heart of the Empire. With Regard to the pecuniary Assistance proposed, she remarked, that no Prince ever made War to oblige another to take Money, and that the Contributions already levied in *Silesia* exceeded the two Millions offered as its Purchase.

She concluded with observing that her Value for the King of *Prussia's* Friendship was so great, that she was willing to purchase it at any Rate, except that of dismembering her Dominions, and exhorting him to perform his Part in the pragmatic Sanction.

The King finding Negotiations were not attended with Success, pushed forwards into *Silesia*, and gave the World an Instance, with how much Secrecy he could take his Measures. When he called a Council of War, he proposed a Council in a few Words, all his Generals wrote their Opinions

nions in his Presence on separate Papers, which he carried away, and examining them in private formed his Resolution without imparting it otherwise than by his Orders.

His first Attempt was to release the People from the Rents and Services they used to pay to the Clergy, and seize on the Estates of the latter. He plundered the Convents of the Stores and Provisions; and on the Communities complaining to him, he replied, "That he had never heard of any Magazines erected by the Apostles."

Jablunca, one of the strong Towns of *Silesia* was the first that opposed his *Prussian* Majesty's Career; but was soon taken by a Detachment from his Army; though they soon after abandoned it for Want of Provisions, which the *Austrian* Hussars now every where in Motion were very busy to intercept.

But the taking of great *Glogaw*, a large and well fortified City on the Borders of *Poland*, was attended with much greater Difficulty, and proved one of the most remarkable Events in the *Silesian* War.

This Town had for some Time been blocked up by the *Prussians*. But as it was well fortified and abundantly supplied with Ammunition and Provisions, and defended by a numerous Garrison, there was little Hopes of its surrendering in any reasonable Time. It was therefore determined to attack it by Storm. Accordingly on the 7th of March 1741, at Night, Prince *Leopold* of *Anbalt Dessau*, who commanded the Blockade, received from his *Prussian* Majesty, the proper Orders for that Purpose, pursuant to a Plan which had been previously consulted with his Majesty.

The following Day was spent in making the necessary Preparations, which being finished about eight at Night, the Troops began to put themselves under Arms, and reached, about ten, their several Posts, which were situated about a Mile from the Town. They did not long continue there, but marched with the greatest Secrecy and Silence to the Foot of the *Glacis*, which they reached by twelve. As soon as all the Troops were arrived, and the Signal given for the Attack, the Troops advanced to the Palisadoes, and leaping over them, threw themselves into the covert Way; at the same Time

Time small Detachments were dispatched every Way to disarm every Enemy they could find.

The *Prussians* were now exposed, and the Town alarmed by their Fire; but this did not prevent them from descending into the Ditch, and from thence to advance to the Foot of a Rampart, which was thirty four Feet high, having a Slope of ten Feet, and rendered prodigious slippery by two Days hard Frost. They however soon surmounted all these Difficulties; and Prince *Leopold* with the Margrave *Charles*, and five or six others, first reached the Top of the Curtain; where they were soon joined by a Battalion and four Companies of Grenadiers, one of which seized a Bastion on the right, while another did the same on the left. They then found themselves under a Necessity of breaking down the Gate behind which the Generals *Wallis*, and *Reyski*, had now posted themselves with their Grenadiers; and who immediately on the *Prussians* making some Holes in the Gate, saluted them with a Shower of Bullets, whereby four Men were killed on the Spot. But Prince *Leopold* causing the Fire to be returned, General *Reyski* received two Wounds in his Belly, on which the Grenadiers fled, and Colonel *Wallis* was obliged to follow them. The Gate was now thrown open, and the *Prussians* passed through it into the Town. At the same Time two other Attacks were executed with the same Vigour and with the same Success.

In Attempts of this Kind, many Accidents happen which cannot be read without Surprize. Four *Prussian* Grenadiers, who had climbed the Ramparts, missing their own Company, met an *Austrian* Captain with fifty two Men, they were at first terrified and thought of nothing but Flight; but at last, gathering Courage, commanded the *Austrians* to lay down their Arms, and in the Confusion and Pannick which had seized their Enemies and doubtless magnified their Numbers, were unexpectedly obeyed.

During the Time the Grenadiers were clearing the Ramparts, the Battalion entered the Town, through the Passages made by the former, and the whole Transaction was finished by one in the Morning.

The whole Force of the *Prussians* amounted to no more than four Battalions, and eighteen Companies of Grenadiers, and their whole Loss in the Action was only two commission Officers, three Subalterns, and thirty three private Men. All the Garrison consisting of one thousand and sixty-five Men, together with the Generals *Wallis* and *Reyski*, were made Prisoners of War. During the whole Attempt no Disorder happened, Murder and Plunder being both absolutely prohibited.

The *Prussians* found in the Place fifty Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition, together with the military Chest, in which were thirty three thousand Florins.

Prince *Leopold* and the Margrave *Charles* received the Homage of the Nobility and Burghers to his *Prussian* Majesty, who was so greatly pleased with this Expedition, that he declared Prince *Leopold* General of Foot, and wrote him a very handsome Letter on the Occasion, in which he highly commended the Valour of all the Officers, adding that as he should never forget their gallant Behaviour, so he would take all Opportunities of convincing them of his complete Satisfaction.

A few Days after the taking of *Glougarw*, a Plot was discovered for carrying off the King of *Prussia*, and a Memorial was published, in which the *Austrian* Court was accused of employing Emissaries and Assassins against the King; and it was alledged in direct Terms, that one of them had confessed himself obliged by Oath to destroy him; which Oath had been administered to him in the *Aulic* Council in the Presence of the Duke of *Lorrain*.

To this the *Austrians* answered, that the Character of the Queen and the Duke was too well known; not to destroy the Force of such an Accusation; that the Tale of the Confession was an Imposture, and, in short, that no Attempt either on the Life or Liberty of the *Prussian* King had been made.

But whatever was the real Truth, with Regard to this Attempt, it served to inflame both Parties, and the *Austrian* Generals had Orders to give the *Prussians* Battle, be the

Event what it would. Nor were these Orders received long before they were actually put in Execution.

Battle of Molwitz.

On Monday the 10th of April 1741, the two Armies met at *Molwitz*, about a League from *Neiss*; and about two in the Afternoon the Engagement began. The *Austrians* at first made the left Wing of the *Prussians*, commanded by Lieutenant General Count *Schulenberg*, retire. But the King of *Prussia*, on being informed that the *Austrians* were superior to him in Cavalry, had intermixed Grenadiers with his Horse, whereby this Confusion was recovered. The Attack on the right Wing was also very sharp; but less so than that on the left. The *Austrians* made several more Attacks, but being always repulsed with Loss, they retired in good Order, about six in the Evening under the Cannon of *Neiss*, leaving the *Prussians* Masters of the Field of Battle.

The *Austrians* lost about four thousand Men, killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, and the *Prussians* had about six hundred killed, and fifteen hundred wounded.

There was after this no Action of Importance, for the *Austrians* retiring, abandoned *Silesia*, which in a small Time submitted to the Conqueror. But his *Prussian* Majesty irritated with Opposition transferred his Vote at the Election of an Emperor to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

But the Time at which the Queen of *Hungary*, was willing to purchase Peace by the Renunciation of *Silesia* was not yet arrived. She had all the Spirit, though not all the Power of her Ancestors, and could not bear the Thought of losing any Part of her patrimonial Dominions to her Enemies, which the Opinion of her Weakness raised every where against her.

In the Beginning of the Year 1742, the Elector of *Bavaria* was invested with the imperial Dignity; being supported by the Arms of *France*, Master of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and confederated with the Elector *Palatine*, and the Elector of

of *Saxony*, who claimed *Moravia*, and with the King of *Prussia*, who was in Possession of *Silesia*.

Such was the State of the Queen of *Hungary*, pressed on every Side, and on every Side preparing for Resistance, she yet refused all Offers of Accommodation, for every Prince set Peace at a Price which she was not yet so far humbled to pay.

The King of *Prussia* was among the most zealous, and forward in the Confederacy against her. He promised to secure *Bohemia* for the Emperor, and *Moravia* to the Elector of *Saxony*; and finding no Enemy in the Field able to resist him, he returned to *Berlin*, leaving General *Schwerin* to prosecute his Conquest.

The *Prussians*, in the midst of Winter took *Olmütz*, the Capital of *Moravia*, and laid the whole Country under Contribution. But the Cold hindering them from undertaking any Thing further, they only blocked up the Fortresses of *Brin* and *Spielberg*.

In the Spring the King of *Prussia* came again into the Field, and undertook the Siege of *Brin*; but upon the Approach of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, retired from before it, and quitted *Moravia*, leaving only a Garrison in the Capital.

The Condition of the Queen of *Hungary* was now changed. She was a few Months before without Money, without Troops, and encircled with Enemies; the *Bavarians* had entered *Austria*; *Vienna* was threatened with a Siege; and the Queen had abandoned it to the Fate of War, and retired into *Hungary*, where she was received with Zeal and Affection.

Voltaire has asserted, that a large Sum was raised for her Succour by voluntary Subscriptions of *English Ladies*. It is the great Failing of a strong Imagination to catch greedily at Wonders. He was misinformed, and was, perhaps, to learn by a second Enquiry, a Truth less splendid and amusing. A Contribution was by News-writers upon their own Authority, fruitlessly proposed. It ended in nothing. The

Parliament voted a Supply and five hundred thousand Pounds were remitted to her.

It hath always been the Weakness of the *Austrian* Family to spend in the Magnificence of Empire, those Révenues which should be kept for its Defence. The Court is splendid, but the Treasury is empty, and at the Beginning of every War Advantages are gained against them, before their Armies can be assembled and enquired.

The *English* Money was to the *Austrians* as a Shower to the Field where all the vegetative Powers are kept unactive by a long Continuance of Draught. The Armies which had been hitherto hid in Mountains and Forests started out of their Retreats, and whatever the Queen's Standard was erected, Nations hardly known by their Names, swarmed immediately about it. An Army, especially a defensive Army, multiplies itself. The Contagion of Enterprize spreads from one Heart to another, Zeal for a Native or Detestation for a foreign Sovereign, Hope of sudden Greatness or Riches, Friendship or Emulation between particular Men, or what are perhaps more general and powerful, Desire of Novelty, and Impatience of Inactivity, fill a Camp with Adventurers, add Rank to Rank, and Squadron to Squadron.

The Queen had still Enemies to engage on every Side, but she had also Armies ready to oppose them; those of his *Prussian* Majesty occupied the adjacent Parts of *Czazlaw*, the most fertile Canton in all *Bohemia*. It abounds with small Towns and Villages very close to one another; and is watered on one Side by the *Sazava*, and on the other by the *Elbe*, which greatly contributes to produce the excellent Pasturages with which it abounds.

The *Prussians* having thus abandoned *Moravia*, the *Saxons*, who had co-operated with them in the Conquest of that Province, which they expected to have kept themselves, and seeing all Hopes of sudden Acquisitions defeated, and the Province abandoned again to its former Masters, left the *Prussian* Army as soon as it reached the Confines of *Bohemia*, and retired into their own Country.

The Queen of *Hungary* impatient to render her Arms successful in *Bohemia*, and depending greatly on the Experience

of Count *Konigjeck*, who was then with Prince *Charles*, gave Orders to Act with Vigour ; and, if possible to bring on a decisive Battle. The *Prussian* Army was still in the Neighbourhood of *Czazlaw*, and divided into three Bodies : One was at *Lentomissel*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Jelts* ; the second at *Chrudin*, where his *Prussian* Majesty had his Quarters : and the third between *Czazlaw* and *Ruttenberg* ; under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Kalchstein*.

The Reinforcements were scarcely arrived at the *Prussian* Army, when his Majesty was informed, that Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* was advancing towards *Bohemia*, with a considerable Army. On this News being confirmed, his Majesty reassembled his whole Forces at *Chrudin*, and on the 13th of *May* they entered the Camp marked out for them on a rising Ground, the right Wing reaching to the Village of *Middlefresb*, and the left to the Rivulet of *Chrudimska*. On the 14th the *Prussians* received Advice that the *Austrians* were arrived upon the Banks of the *Sozava*. The Magazines of the *Prussian* Army were distributed along the *Elbe*, in Places where the Communication was easy by Means of a Bridge : But the Enemy made themselves Masters of it, and also of *Czazlaw*,

The King of *Prussia*, who watched attentively every Motion of Prince *Charles*, suspected his Intention was to cut off his Communications both with his Magazines, and also with the *French* then in *Bohemia*, commanded by Marshal *Broglio*. These Circumstances admitted of no Delay ; and accordingly he lost no Time, but putting himself immediately at the Head of his Vanguard, which consisted of about ten Battalions, and twenty Squadrons of Dragoons and *Hussars*, marched directly to *Hermanstadt*, giving the Prince of *Anhalt* Orders to follow him the next Day, with the rest of the Army. As soon as the Provisions were arrived, and he had chosen an advantageous Post upon a rising Ground, he went himself to reconnoitre the Enemy, from the Top of a little Hill ; where he distinctly perceived a Body of *Austrians*, which he guessed to consist of seven or eight thousand Men encamped at *Willimow*. The next Day that Body having disappeared, his Majesty marched from *Ruttenberg*, where he had a Magazine. His Design was, if possible, to gain a March upon the Enemy, if they intended

to continue their Rout to *Prague*, and to be at Hand to join the rest of the Army, if Occasion offered of giving Battle.

Battle of Czazlaw.

On the 16th in the Evening the Prince of *Anhalt* sent his Majesty Word, that the Enemy was in Motion, and that several Deserters had declared to him, that Prince *Charles* had drawn out all his different Garrisons, to reinforce his Army; that it was their Van-guard which had appeared the Day before; but, taking the King's Detachment for the Army itself, retired, during the Night, to the main Body, and that the next Day about Noon, the *Austrians* being reunited, had begun their March. These Advices being afterwards confirmed, his Majesty at five o'Clock in the Mornig of the 17th, gave Orders for his Army to advance. The Enemy also decamped the Evening before, and was advancing behind *Czazlaw* in four Columns. His *Prussian* Majesty being informed of this, sent Orders to the Prince of *Anhalt* to gain the Height; to reinforce the first Line of Infantry, and to leave in the second a sufficient Interval to place the ten Battalions and twenty Squadrons, which the King himself was bringing up; and which no sooner arrived, than they began to cannonade the Enemy.

The *Prussian* Cavalry was drawn up upon the Height in such a Manner that they formed a larger Front than the *Austrian* Cavalry. The King ordered Lieutenant-General *Bodenbrock* to begin the Attack; and the Shock of the *Prussian* Cavalry was at first so violent, that those of the Enemy in the first Column were thrown into Confusion. Count *Ruttenberg* pierced the second, and made two Regiments of Infantry in the left Wing retreat. But a thick Dust which now arose, hindered the *Prussians* from taking the Benefit of this first Advantage. The right Wing of the *Prussian* Army, which had formed the Attack Gibbetways, was taken in Flank by a Part of the *Austrian* Cavalry of the second Column, which made it give Way: but, this Attack excepted, the same Wing of the *Prussians* had gained a considerable Advantage over the Enemy's Cavalry on the left Wing, during the Time that it's Infantry, which

had made a half Turn to the Right, had successfully attacked the Village of *Soboslaw*, where two Battalions of the Regiment of *Schwerin* were posted.

The Cavalry of the left Wing of the *Prussians* having returned to the Charge, the Regiments of Prince *William*, and of *Waldau*, pierced the second Line of the *Austrians* left Wing, and cut in Pieces the Regiment of *Wertes*. But the *Prussian* Cavalry, being desirous of flanking the Enemy's Infantry, weakened its Left, and by that Means gave the *Austrians* an Opportunity of advancing some Squadrons of Dragoons, which took the *Prussian* Infantry posted on the other Side of *Chotozio* in Flank. This Infantry suffered considerably, for the *Austrian* Grenadiers, who advanced behind the Cavalry, took the Village and set it on Fire. The two Battalions who were obliged to abandon it, posted themselves in the Flank of the *Austrian* Cavalry being no longer able to oppose such powerful Attacks, the King of *Prussia* advanced with the whole right Wing of the Infantry, by which Means the Fire became so hot on this Side, that the Enemy being unable to recover themselves from the Disorder into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly before the victorious *Prussians*.

What contributed to augment this Disorder, was an Action of the *Prussian* Hussars, who having attacked the Infantry of the second Line of the *Austrians*, it was obliged to form a hollow Square, and being as it were wedged in by this Position, it suffered equally on all Sides. Three or four Squadrons stood as yet firm on the Side of *Czaxlaw*, but retired on the Approach of the King of *Prussia* to attack them; for that Prince was every where, and even in the hottest of the Fire, with an Intrepidity, that his Courtiers trembled for his Safety.

This Victory was the more glorious for the King of *Prussia*, as the *Austrians* fought with the greatest Bravery; the right Wing had repulsed three different Times the Right Wing of the *Prussians*, without the least Sign of Confusion, after having made them recoil as far as *Chotowitz*, and set Fire to that Village. Prince *Charles*, who observed every Motion with the greatest Attention, did every Thing that was possible for a General to do; but his disadvantageous Situation contributed to the Defeat of his Troops, which he

could not rally, on Account of the incommodious Nature of the Ground. The Prince exposed himself so often during the Action, that he several Times narrowly escaped being killed or taken Prisoner.

This Victory, though very glorious to the Prussians, was dearly bought, their Army was much weakened, especially their Cavalry, which suffered exceedingly. Peace is easily made when it is necessary to both Parties; and the King of Prussia had Reason to believe that the *Austrians* were not his only Enemies. When he found Prince *Charles* advancing, he sent to *Broglio* for Assistance, and was answered, "*That he must have Orders from Versailles.*" Such a Desertion of his most powerful Ally disconcerted him, but the Battle was unavoidable.

When the Prussians were returned to their Camp, the King hearing that an *Austrian* Officer was brought in mortally wounded, had the Condescension to visit him. The Officer struck with this Act of Humanity said, after a short Conversation, "*I should die, Sir, contentedly after this Honour, if I might first shew my Gratitude to your Majesty, by informing you with what Allies you are now united; Allies whose sole Intention is to deceive you.*" The King appearing to suspect this Intelligence. "*Sir, said the Officer, if you will permit me to send a Messenger to Vienna, I believe the Queen will not refuse to transmit an intercepted Letter now in her Hands, which will put the Matter beyond Dispute.*"

The Messenger was sent, and the Letter transmitted, which contained the Orders sent to *Broglio*, who was 1st, forbidden to mix his Troops on any Occasion with the Prussians. 2^{dly}, He was ordered to act always at a Distance from the King. 3^{dly}, To keep always a Body of twenty thousand Men to observe the Army. 4^{thly}, To watch very closely the Motions of the King, for Reasons of the last Importance. 5^{thly}, To hazard nothing, but to pretend Want of Re-inforcements, or the Absence of Bellisle.

The King now with great Reason considered himself as disengaged from the Confederacy, being deserted by the *Saxons*, and betrayed by the *French*; he therefore accepted the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and in three Weeks

Weeks after the Battle of *Czazlaw* concluded a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, by which she granted to him not only the upper and lower *Silesia*, except the Principality of *Jeschén* and *Trappau*, but also the Principality of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*. The King, on his Part, engaged to observe a perfect Neutrality during the War, and took upon himself to pay the Sum due to the English Merchants, Principal and Interest, on Account of the Mortgage made *January 10, 1735*, by the late Emperor.

This Treaty of Peace with the Queen of *Hungary* was one of the first Proofs given by the King of Prussia of the Secrecy of his Councils. *Bellisle*, the *French* General was with him in the Camp as a Friend and Coadjutor in Appearance, but in Reality a Spy and Writer of Intelligence. Men who have Confidence in their own Penetration, are often by that Confidence deceived; they imagine that they can pierce through all the Involutions of Intrigue without the Diligence necessary to weaker Minds, and therefore sit idle and secure; they believe that none can hope to deceive them, and therefore that none will venture to make the Experiment. *Bellisle*, with all his Reputation of Sagacity, though he was in the Prussian Camp, gave every Day fresh Assurances of the King's Adherence to the Allies, while *Broglio*, who commanded the Army at a Distance, discovered sufficient Reasons to suspect his Desertion. *Broglio* was slighted, and *Bellisle* believed, till on the 11th of *June*, the Treaty was signed, and the King declared his Resolution of observing a Neutrality. This is one of the great Performances of Policy which we agreed to celebrate and admire.

The King of Prussia having thus obtained *Silesia*, returned to his own Capital, where he applied himself to relieve the Wants, and augment the commerce of his Subjects; reformed the Laws, forbid the Torture to Criminals, concluded a defensive Alliance with *England*, and applied himself to the Augmentation of his Army.

To enlarge Dominions has been the Boast of many Princes; to diffuse Happiness and Security through wide Regions has been granted to few. The King of Prussia has aspired

to both these Honours, and endeavoured to unite the Glory of a Legislator to that of a Conqueror.

To settle Property, to suppress false Claims, and to regulate the Administration of civil and criminal Justice, are Attempts so difficult and useful, that an Account of his Prussian Majesty's Attempts of this Kind must not be omitted.

It is abundantly evident that the King has consider'd the Nature and Reasons of Law, from his *Dissertation on the Reasons for enacting and repealing Laws*. Many of his Observations are strictly just and really useful; and a candid Reader must observe, that he appears always propense to the Side of Mercy. "*If a poor Man, says he, steals through Necessity, a Watch, or a few Pieces from one to whom the Loss is inconsiderable, is this a sufficient Reason for condemning him to Death?*"

He regrets that the Laws against Duels have proved ineffectual, and is of Opinion that they can never attain their End, unless the Princes of Europe shall agree not to afford an Asylum to Duelists, and to punish all who shall insult their Equals, either by Word, Deed, or Writing. He seems indeed to suspect this Scheme of being chimerical. "*Yet why, says he, should not personal Quarrels be submitted to Judgment, as well as Questions of Possession? And why should not a general Congress be appointed for the general Good of Mankind; as well as so many Purposes of less Importance?*"

It is perhaps impossible to review the Laws of any Country without discovering many Defects, and many Superfluities. Laws made for the first State of Society continue unabolished, when the General Form of Life is chang'd. Parts of the judicial Procedure, which were at first only accidental, become in Time essential; and Formalities are accumulated on each other, till the Art of Litigation requires more Study than the Discovery of Right.

The King of Prussia examining the Constitutions of his own Country, thought them such as could only be amended by a general Abrogation of all the old obsolete Laws, and Establishment of a new Body of Law, to which he gave the Name

Name of the CODE FREDERICK, which is comprized in one Volume of no great Bulk, and must therefore unavoidably contain general Positions to be accommodated to particular Cases by the Wisdom and Integrity of the Courts. To embarrass Justice by Multiplicity of Laws, or to hazard it by Confidence in Judges, seem to be the opposite Rock on which all civil Institutions have been wrecked, and between which legislative Wisdom has never yet found an open Passage.

Of this new System of Laws, contracted as it is, a full Account cannot be expected here: but that Curiosity may not be dismissed without some Gratification, the following Epitome of his Majesty's Plan for the Reformation of his Courts has been drawn up.

The Differences which arise between Members of the same Society may be terminated by a voluntary Agreement between the Parties, by Arbitration, or by a judicial Process.

The two first Methods produce more frequently a temporary Suspension of Disputes than a final Termination. Courts of Justice are therefore necessary, with a settled Method of Procedure, of which the most simple is to cite the Parties, to hear their Pleas, and dismiss them with immediate Decision.

This however is in many Cases impracticable, and in others is so seldom practised that it is frequent rather to incur Loss than to seek for legal Reparation, by entering a Labyrinth of which there is no End.

This Tedioufness of Suits keeps the Parties in Disquiet and Perturbation, rouses and perpetuates Animosities, exhausts the Litigants by Expence, retards the Progress of their Fortune, and discourages Strangers from settling.

These Inconveniences, with which the best regulated Politicks of Europe are embarrassed, must be removed not by the total Prohibition of Suits, which is impossible, but by Contraction of Processes; by opening an easy Way for the Appearance of Truth, and removing all Obstructions by which it is concealed.

The

The Ordinances of 1667, by which Lewis XIV. of France established an Uniformity of Procedure through all his Courts, has been considered as one of the greatest Benefits of his Reign.

The King of Prussia observing that each of his Provinces had a different Method of judicial Procedure, proposed to reduce them all to one Form, which being tried with Success in Pomerania, a Province remarkable for Contention, he afterwards extended to all his Dominions, ordering the Judges to inform him of any Difficulties which arose from it.

Some settled Method is necessary in judicial Procedures. Small and simple Causes might be decided upon the oral Pleas of the two Parties appearing before the Judge: But many Cases are so entangled and perplexed, as to require all the Skill and Abilities of those who devote their Lives to the Study of the Law.

Advocates, or Men who can understand and explain the Question to be discussed, are therefore necessary. But these Men instead of endeavouring to promote Justice and discover Truth, have exerted their Wits in the Defence of bad Causes, by Forgeries of Facts and Fallacies of Argument.

To remedy this Evil the King has ordered an Inquiry into the Advocates. All those who practice without a regular Admission, or who can be convicted of dissingenuous practice are discarded. And the Judges are commanded to examine which of the Causes now depending have been protracted by the Crimes and Ignorance of the Advocates, and to dismiss those who shall appear culpable.

When Advocates are too numerous to live by honest Practice, they busy themselves in exciting Disputes, and disturbing the Community; the Number of these to be employed in each Court is therefore fixed.

The Reward of the Advocates is fixed with due Regard to the Nature of the Cause, and the Labour required, but not a Penny is received by them till the Suit is ended, that it may be their Interest, as well as that of the Clients, to shorten the Process.

France No Advocate is admitted in petty Courts, small Towns, or Villages; where the poverty of the People, and for the most part the low Value of the Matter contested, makes Dispatch absolutely necessary. In those places the parties shall appear in person, and the Judge make a summary Decision.

provinces There must be likewise allowed a Subordination of Tribunals, and a power of Appeal. No Judge is so skilful and attentive as not sometimes to err. Few are so honest as not sometimes to be partial. Petty Judges would become insupportably tyrannical, if they were not restrained by the Fear of a superior Judicator, and their Decisions would be negligent or arbitrary, if they were not in Danger of seeing them examined and cancelled.

cedures. The Right of Appeal must be restrained, that Causes may not be transferred without End from Court to Court; and a peremptory Decision must at last be made.

tain the When an Appeal is made to a higher Court, the Appellant is allowed only four Weeks to frame his Bill, the Judge of the lower Court being to transmit to the higher all the Evidences and Informations. If upon the first View of the Cause thus opened, it shall appear that the Appeal was made without Cause, the Sentence shall be confirmed without Citation of the Defendant. If any new Evidence shall appear, or any Doubts arise, both the parties shall be heard.

iry into There is a special Advocate appointed for the use of the poor.

regular The Attornies who had formerly the Care of collecting Evidence, and of adjusting all the Preliminaries of a Suit, are now totally dismissed; the whole Affair is put into the Hands of the Advocates, and the Office of an Attorney is annulled for ever.

practice If any Man is hindered by some lawful Intediment from attending his Suit, Time will be granted him upon the Representation of his Case.

Such is the Order according to which civil Justice is administered through the extensive Dominions of the King of Prussia; which if it exhibits nothing very subtle or profound, affords one Proof more that the Right is easily discovered, and that Men do not so often want Ability to find, as Willingness to practise it.

Having given this short Account of his Majesty's Attempt to reform the Laws of his Country, we shall now return to the War.

The Queen of *Hungary* being thus entangled on one Side and freed from the most formidable of her Enemies, soon persuaded the *Saxons* to follow the Steps of the King of Prussia, and embrace the Offers of Peace. After which she took Possession of *Bavaria*, drove the Emperor after all his imaginary Conquests, to the Shelter of a neutral Town, where he was treated as a Fugitive, and the French driven successively from all their Conquest in *Böhemia*.

Marshal *Broglie*, as soon as he was convinced that the King of Prussia had made a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary* left *Frauenberg*, and directed his March to *PYSECK*, from whence he sent Orders for reassembling all the *French* and *Bavarian* Troops, which were scattered up and down in different Quarters; and all together composed an Army of twenty thousand Men, including the Troops under the Command of Mels. *Boufflers* and *Aubigny*. The former he left at *Crunaw*, and the other at *Thein*, about five Leagues from *PYSECK*, and two from *Frauenberg*; with Orders to prepare themselves for a vigorous Defence in Case they were attacked. By these Precautions he hoped to remain in Quiet till the Recruits he expected from France, arrived; and upon Advice that twelve thousand Men were advanced to the Neighbourhood, he determined to meet them, intending afterwards to return and take Post in the Neighbourhood of *Frauenberg*.

These Dispositions were as well concerted, as the present Conjunction would admit, but they failed of the desired Success; for Prince *Charles* had used such Diligence, that his Vanguard appeared upon the *Moldau* when they least expected him. *M. d' Aubigny*, not having Time to make any Disposition for the least Defence, was obliged to abandon *Thein*, and to repass the River, in Order to save his Detachment, without having Time even to break down the Bridge, so close. ly was he pursued by the Hussars. *M. de Bouffers* who was also obliged to abandon *Crunaw*, retired to *Pracowitz*, and from thence to *Pyseck*, where the Gros of the Army were encamped; but not without the Loss of his Cannon, Baggage, and the greatest Part of his Detachment being cut to Pieces.

Prince *Charles*, after he had passed the *Moldau* with his whole Army, marched in two Columns, in Hopes of finding the *French* Troops; but Marshal *Broglio*, informed of his Motions, and having but twelve thousand Men to oppose to above forty thousand, divided his Army into three Bodies, of four thousand each. He then passed a Rivulet, betwixt the Enemy and him, and ranging his Men in Order of Battle, seemed disposed to hazard an Engagement with Prince *Charles*. So bold a Step in Presence of a formidable Enemy, not only encouraged his own Soldiers, but also made the Enemy cautious; for though they appeared on the Bank of the Rivulet, and even crossed it, the *Austrian* General did not think proper to attack them; so that they only cannonaded each other, and skirmished, during the whole Day.

Night coming on, the *French* General took the Advantage of it, to steal a March upon the Enemy: he decamped without Noise, and marched with all possible Diligence for six Days, and on the Seventh, arrived just afore Sun-set before *Pyseck*; from whence he immediately departed, leaving in it a Garrison of twelve hundred Men. Prince *Charles* however came up the next Day and took it, as also *Pilsen*; after which he continued his March towards *Prague*, in Pursuit of Marshal *Broglio*.

Though the French Army was encamped in the most advantageous Manner under the Cannon of PRAGUE, yet it was reduced to such a State, that there was no Need for a Spirit of Prophecy to foretel that it must soon yield to superior Force, and receive such Terms as the Conqueror should think fit to impose.

The Queen of Hungary was withdrawing her Troops out of *Silesia*, and marched them into *Bohemia*: all the Passages leading from *France* and *Bavaria*, were shut against Men and Provisions; and all Communication with *Saxony* cut off. These Inconveniences induced the Court of France to send full Power to the two Generals to treat of an Agreement, with Respect to *Bohemia*; but the *Austrian* Generals rejecting all Proposals, the Besieged prepared to make a vigorous Defence. The French Army within, and encamped without the City, amounted to about twenty two thousand Men.

The Month of July was then beginning, and though some Passages to *Prague* were still open, Provisions were monstrously dear. Marshal *Broglio* made all necessary Preparations for a vigorous Defence; and all the Officers of his Army, exasperated at the Proceedings of the *Austrian* Generals, determined to defend themselves to the last Extremity. In Order to prevent all Inconveniences from the Intelligence which the *Austrians* might have with the Inhabitants, they were disarmed, Guards placed all over the Town, and their most valuable Effects carried into a Church, as Pledges of their Conduct; a little Fortrefs was also built for further Security, and several Redoubts mounted with Cannon.

The grand Duke who arrived at the Camp before *Prague*, gave Orders for hastening the Works of the Siege, for which an immense Artillery was brought; and on the 28th of July the Place was invested on all Sides. The Besieged made several Sallies, which were not favourable to them; and the Scarcity of Provisions was an equal if not a greater Perplexity than all the Dispositions of the Besiegers. M. de *Sechellis*, who was Purveyor of the Army, had taken such wise Precautions for storing the Magazines, that the Troops could

could not be said to want Bread, though remarkably bad; and besides this they had no other Provisions. There was therefore a Necessity for killing the Horses, and distributing their Flesh among the Troops; and with it they also made Broth for the Sick, who were very numerous. The Officer was often reduced to feed as the Soldier; but what will not People accustom themselves to, when Necessity prescribes?

Of all the Sallies made by the Besieged, the most remarkable was that of the 22d of *August*. At a Council of War held the 21st, at which all the general Officers assisted, it was resolved that a Sally should be made the next Day with twelve thousand Men, commanded by the Duke of *Biron*. Accordingly on the 22d at three in the Afternoon, while the grand Duke was at Table, Word was brought him that a great Number of Troops appeared on the Walls of *Prague*. Prince *Charles*, Count *Konigseck*, General *Festitz*, and several other general Officers, were with him, a general Council being to be held that Day after Dinner, which was very sumptuous; for though the *French* were in Want, Provisions were plenty in the *Austrian* Camp. When the Advice was first brought in, Prince *Charles* cried, "What will they not give us " Time to eat our Dinner!" But one of the grand Duke's Adjutants coming directly, and confirming the same Advice, the Prince rose from Table, and going upon a high Ground, perceived distinctly, by the Help of a Spying Glass, that what he had been told was true; for he saw not only the Walls filled with Troops, but also the red Flag, which the Besieged had hoisted, as a Signal of some desperate Resolution. He immediately gave Orders for some Regiments to march out of the Camp, to support the Troops in the Trenches, and those that guarded the Batteries.

Towards four in the Afternoon, the *French*, with the Duke of *Biron* at their Head, sallied out, extending themselves to the Right and Left and fell with such Impetuosity upon the Approaches, that they drove all before them, Workmen and Soldiers, who were in the Trenches, putting all to the Sword who came in their Way without Distinction, and without Quarter. Their Attack was so furious that they penetrated to the first Parallel; threw down the Gabions; filled up great Part of the Trenches; made themselves Masters of a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon, nailing up what they could not send to the Town; took three Pair of Colours;

and made above two hundred Prisoners, among whom was old General *Monti*, who commanded the Artillery and Engineers. After so considerable an Advantage, they ought no Doubt to have retired; but hurried on by their natural Ardour, they engaged themselves farther than was prudent; and were stopped in the Midst of their Career, by a Body of Troops detached from the Camp.

There was now a Necessity for coming to a close Engagement: The Regiment of *Navarre*, with their Bayonets fixed, charged two Regiments of *Austrian* Dragoons dismounted, where there was a dreadful Slaughter on both Sides; at the same Time the King's Regiment was attacked by that of *Szirma Hungarians*, and suffered greatly. In fine, after two Hours very hot Engagement on both Sides, the *French* were obliged to retire, not being able to support themselves any longer against the *Austrians*, whose Numbers augmented every Moment by fresh Troops from the Camp. They however made their Retreat in good Order, carrying with them the Cannon, Colours, and Prisoners.

After this memorable Sally the Besieged made only small Ones as Occasion required. In the mean Time the Scarcity became still greater in the Town; till at last it became intolerable.

The Grand Duke having learned, in the Beginning of September, that Marshal *Maillebois* was in full March with an Army, to relieve the Besieged; and doubting of Success in his Enterprize against *Prague*, began to think of raising the Siege: Accordingly on the 8th he caused his Artillery to be transported to *Pyssek*; and on the 14th at 5 in the Morning, his whole Army decamped, and took the Road to *Braun* and *Pilsen*, leaving only some Regiments of light Troops before *Prague*, to block up the Place; but the *Austrian* Troops were no sooner at a certain Distance, than the Gates were thrown open, and the *French* sent out Parties into all the adjacent Villages to procure Provisions. Marshal *Broglie* also departed from *Prague* with twelve thousand Men, in order to join Marshal *Maillebois*, but this the *Austrians* prevented.

The Court of *France* disappointed and offended, conferred the chief Command of *Maillebois's* Army on Marshal *Broglie*, who found Means to keep the *Austrians* employed, till *Bellise*,
by

by a sudden Sally quitted *Pragus*. *Broglio* then retired over the *Rhine* into the *French* Dominions, wasting in his Retreat, the Country he had undertaken to protect, and burning Towns and destroying Magazines of Corn with such Wantonness as gave Reason to believe that he expected Commendation from his Court for any Mischiefs, done by whatever Means.

The *Austrians* pursued their Advantages, recovered all their strong Places, in some of which *French* Garrisons had been left, and made themselves Masters of *Bavaria*; by taking not only *Munich* the Capital, but *Ingolstadt* the strongest Fortification in the Elector's Dominions, where they found a great Number of Cannon and a large quantity of Ammunition intended in the Dreams of projected Greatness for the Siege of *Vienna*, all the Archives of the State, the Plate and Ornaments of the electoral Palace, and what had been considered as most worthy of Preservation. They however took nothing away except the warlike Stores. An Oath of Allegiance to the Queen was required of the *Bavarians*, but without any Explanation whether temporary or perpetual.

The Emperor lived at *Frankfort* in the Security that was allowed to neutral Places; but without much Respect from the *German* Princes, except upon some Objections made by the Queen to the Validity of his Election, the King of *Prussia* declared himself determined to support him in the Imperial Dignity with all his Forces.

This might be considered as a Token of no great Affection to the Queen of *Hungary*, but it seems not to have raised much Alarm. The *German* Princes were afraid of involving their Country in new Misfortunes. To contest the Election of an Emperor once invested and acknowledged, would be to overthrow the whole *Germanick* Constitution. Perhaps no Election by Plurality of Suffrages was ever made among human Beings, to which it might not be objected that Voices were procured by illicit Influence.

Some Suspicions, however, were raised by the King's Declaration, which he endeavoured to obviate by ordering his Ministers to declare at *Vienna* and *London*, that he was resolved not to violate the Treaty of *Breslaw*. This Declaration was sufficiently ambiguous, and could not satisfy those
C 2
whom

whom it might silence. But this was not a Time for nice Disquisitions; to distrust the King of *Prussia* might have provoked him, and it was most convenient to consider him as a Friend, till he appeared as an open Enemy.

About the Middle of the Year 1744, he raised new Alarms by collecting his Troops and putting them in Motion. The Earl of *Hindford* about this Time demanded the Troops stipulated for the Protection of *Hanover*, not perhaps because they were thought necessary, but that the King's Designs might be guessed from his Answer, which was, that Troops were not granted for the Defence of any Country, till that Country was in Danger, and that he could not believe the Electorate of *Hanover* to be in much Danger of an Invasion, since the Elector had withdrawn the native Troops, and put them into the Pay of *England*.

It was now evident that he had formed Designs which rendered it necessary that his Troops should be kept together, and the Time soon arrived when the Scene was to be opened. Prince *Charles of Lorrain* having chased the *French* out of *Bavaria*, lay for some Months encamped on the *Rhine*, endeavouring to pass it into *Alsace*. His Attempts had long been evaded by the Skill and Vigilance of the *French* General, till at last, *June 21, 1744*, he executed his Design and lodged his Army in the *French* Dominions, to the Surprise and Joy of a great Part of *Europe*. It was now expected that the Territories of *France* would, in their Turn, feel the Miseries of War, and the Nation which had so long kept the World in Alarm, be taught at last the Value of Peace.

The King of *Prussia* now saw the *Austrian* Troops at a great Distance from him, engaged in a foreign Country against the most powerful of all Enemies. Now, therefore, was the Time to discover that he had lately made a Treaty at *Frankfort* with the Emperor, by which he had engaged, "That
"as the Court of *Vienna* and its Allies appeared backward
"to re-establish the Tranquility of the Empire, and more cogent Methods appeared necessary, he, being animated with
"a Desire of co-operating towards the Pacification of *Germany*, should make an Expedition for the Conquest of *Bohemia*, and to put it into the Possession of the Emperor, his
"Heirs and Successors for ever, in Gratitude for which the
"Emperor should resign to him and his Successors, a certain
"Number

" Number of Lordships, which are now Part of the Kingdom
 " of *Bobemia*. His Imperial Majesty likewise guaranties to
 " the King of *Prussia* the perpetual Possession of Upper *Aus-*
 " *tria*, as soon as he has occupied it by Conquest."

In Prosecution of this Treaty he put his Troops in Motion,
 and, according to his Promise, while the *Austrians* were
 invading *France*, he invaded *Bobemia*.

Princes have this remaining of Humanity, that they think
 themselves obliged not to make War without a Reason;
 though their Reasons are not always satisfactory.—LEWIS
 XIV. seemed to think his own Glory a sufficient Motive for
 the Invasion of *Holland*.—The CZAR of *Muscovy* attacked
 CHARLES the XII. of *Sweden*, because he had not been
 treated with sufficient Respect when he made a Journey in
 Disguise.—Nor did the King of *Prussia* attack the Queen of
Hungary without publishing his Reasons, which appeared in
 a *Manifesto* on the 30th of JULY, in which he declares;

" THAT he can no longer stand an idle Spectator of the
 " Troubles in GERMANY, but finds himself obliged to make
 " Use of Force to restore the Power of the Laws, and the Au-
 " thority of the Emperor.

" THAT the Queen of HUNGARY had treated the Empe-
 " ror's hereditary Dominions with inexpressible Cruelty.

" THAT GERMANY had been over-run with Foreign
 " Troops, which had marched through neutral Countries
 " without the customary Requisitions.

" THAT the Emperor's Troops had been attacked under
 " neutral Fortresses, and obliged to abandon the Empire of
 " which their Master is the Head.

" THAT the Imperial Dignity had been treated with
 " great Indecency by the HUNGARIAN Troops.

" THAT the Queen by declaring the Election of the Em-
 " peror void, and the Diet of FRANKFORT illegal, had
 " not only violated the Imperial Dignity, but injured all
 " the Princes, who have the Right of Election.

" THAT

" THAT he had no particular Quarrel with the Queen of
 " HUNGARY, that he desired Nothing for himself, and only
 " entered as an Auxiliary into a War for the Liberty of
 " GERMANY.

" THAT the Emperor had offered to quit his Pretensi-
 " ons to the Dominions of AUSTRIA, on Condition of his
 " hereditary Countries being restored to him.

" THAT this Proposal had been made to the King of
 " ENGLAND at Hanau, and rejected in such a Manner,
 " as shewed that the King of ENGLAND had no Inten-
 " tion to restore Peace, but rather to make his Advan-
 " tage of the Troubles.

" THAT the Mediation of the Dutch had been desired,
 " but that they had declined to interpose, knowing the In-
 " flexibility of the English and Austrian Courts.

" THAT the same Terms were again offered at VIEN-
 " NA and again rejected, and therefore the Queen must
 " impute it to her own Councils, that her Enemies find
 " new Allies.

" Lastly, THAT he was not fighting for any Interest of
 " his own; that he demanded Nothing for himself, but was
 " determined to exert all his Power in Defence of the Empe-
 " ror, in Vindication of the Right of Election, and in Support
 " of the Liberties of GERMANY, which the Queen of HUN-
 " GARY would enslave."

When this Declaration was sent to the Prussian Minister in
 England, it was accompanied with a Remonstrance to the
 King, in which many of the foregoing Positions were repeat-
 ed; the Candour and Disinterestedness of the Emperor mag-
 nified; the dangerous Designs of the Austrians displayed;
 and it was imputed to them as the most flagrant Violation of
 the Germanick Constitution, that they had driven the Empe-
 ror's Troops out of the Empire.

This Declaration astonished Austria and all her Allies, as
 it at once dismounted them from the Summit of Success, and
 obliged to fight through the War a second Time. What Suc-
 cours or what Promises Prussia received from France has never
 been

been publicly known, but it may reasonably be supposed that they were something extraordinary, as the Assistance of the former was then so absolutely necessary at that Time to the latter.

The *French*, who from ravishing the Empire at Discretion, and wasting whatever they found, either among Enemies or Friends, were now driven into their own Dominions, and in their own Dominions were insulted and pursued, were on a sudden by this new Auxiliary restored to their former Superiority, at least were disburthened of their Invaders, and delivered from their Terrors. And all the Enemies of the House of *Bourbon* saw with Indignation and Amazement, the Recovery of that Power which they had with so much Cost and Bloodshed brought low, and which their Animosity and Elation had disposed them to imagine yet lower than it really was.

The *Prussian* MANIFESTO was not however long without an Answer, which was transmitted to the *European* Princes, with some Observations on the *Prussian* Minister's Remonstrance to the Court of *Vienna*, which he was ordered to read but not deliver to the *Austrian* Council.

The Queen in her Answer after charging the King of *Prussia* with breaking the Treaty of *Breslaw*, and observing how much her Enemies will exult to see Peace now broken the third Time by him, declares;

" THAT *she* had no Intention of injuring the Rights of the Electors, and that it was the Manner of the Election, not the Event that *she* called in Question.

" THAT *she* had spared the Emperor's Troops with great Tenderneſs, and that they were driven out of the Empire only because they were in the Service of FRANCE.

" THAT *she* was so far from disturbing the Peace of the Empire, that the only Commotions now raised in it, are the Effect of the Armaments of the King of PRUSSIA."

Nothing is more tedious than public Records when they relate to Affairs which by Distance of Time or Place lose their

their Power to interest the Reader. *Every Thing grows little as it grows remote*, and of Things thus diminished it is sufficient to survey the Aggregate without a minute Examination of the Parts.—This Method we have pursued with Regard to the *Prussian MANIFESTO* and ANSWER to the Queen of Hungary.

The King of *Prussia* took all possible Precautions to secure the Success of his Enterprize. He was to invade a Country guarded only by the Faith of Treaties, and therefore left unarmed, and unprovided for all Defence. He had engaged the *French* to attack Prince *Charles* before he should repass the *Rhine*, in order to prevent the speedy March of the *Austrians* into *Bohemia*; they were also to yield him such other Assistance as the Exigency of Affairs might require.

The CAMPAIGN of 1744.

Relying therefore on the Promises of the *French*, he resolved to attempt the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, and accordingly in the Month of *August* 1744, entered *Bohemia* at the Head of a hundred and four thousand Men. On passing the Frontiers of that Kingdom, he published a Proclamation, in which he promised, that his Army should observe the strictest Discipline, and that those who made no Resistance should be suffered to remain quietly in their Habitations. He required that all Arms, in whatever Custody they might be placed, should be delivered up, and put into the Hands of publick Officers. He still declared himself to act only as an Auxiliary to the Emperor, and with no other Design than to establish Peace and Tranquility in *Germany*.

His Progress was such as gave great Hopes to the Enemies of *Austria*; like *Cæsar* he conquered as he advanced, and met with no Opposition till he reached the Walls of *Prague*.

The SIEGE of PRAGUE.

His *Prussian* Majesty arrived before the City of *Prague* on the 2d of *September*, and though his Artillery did not
come

come up till some Time after, he attacked and carried some advanced Posts; but soon was informed that the Convoy which guarded his Artillery had been attacked by an unexpected Party of the *Austrians*. On receiving this Advice he marched immediately to their Assistance with the third Part of his Army, and found his Troops put to Flight, and the *Austrians* hastening away with his Cannon, a Loss which would have rendered all his Designs abortive. He fell upon the *Austrians*, whose Number not admitting of their contending with him, were obliged to abandon their important Conquest, and seek their Safety in their Flight. Having thus recovered his Artillery, his Majesty returned towards *Prague*, and after defeating General *Bathiani*, made himself Master of several Redoubts and Bastions erected by the *French* during the last Siege. Being in Possession of these Batteries, he played his Cannon and Mortars incessantly against the City, Part of which was soon demolished. He then ordered four Attacks to be made at once, and reduced the Besieged to such Extremities, that in fourteen Days, namely, on the 16th of *September*, the Governor was obliged to capitulate.

At one of the abovementioned Attacks commanded by General *Schwerin*, a Grenadier mounted the Bastion alone, and defended himself with his Sword, till his Followers came to his Assistance, for which Act of Bravery, the King placed him at the Marshal's Table in his Grenadier's Habit, promoted him to the Rank of Lieutenant, and ennobled him by Patent.

On the Reduction of *Prague*, the King caused a Medal to be struck, on one Side of which was the Plan of the Town with this Inscription.

PRAGUE taken by the King of PRUSSIA.

September 16. 1744.

For the third Time in three Years.

And on the other Side a German Distich to this Effect.

Make Wars, O LORD, by Wars to cease;
And let this Conquest lead to PEACE.

After leaving a Garrison of six thousand Men in *Prague*, With a large Train of Artillery, he marched forward with the
D Rapidity.

Rapidity which constitutes his military Character, took Possession of almost all *Bobemia*, and began to talk of entering *Austria*, and besieging *Vienna*.

It was therefore now Time for the *Austrians* to abandon their Project of invading *France* and apply their whole Power to their own Defence. Accordingly Prince *Charles* received Orders to repass the *Rhine*. This the *French*, by their Contract with the *Prussians*, should have done all in their Power to hinder; but Experience had sufficiently informed them, that the *Austrians* would not be beat without Resistance, and that Assistance always incommodes an Assailant. As the King of *Prussia* rejoiced in the Distance of the *Austrians*, whom he considered as intangled in the *French* Territories; the *French* rejoiced in the Necessity of their Return, and pleased themselves with the Prospect of easy Conquests, while Powers which they considered with equal Malevolence should be employed in massacreing each other.

Prince *Charles* took the Opportunity of a bright Moonshine to repass the *Rhine*, and Marshal *Noailles*, who had early Intelligence of his Motions, gave him very little Disturbance, contenting himself with falling on the Rear-guard, but continued his Pursuit no farther than when they joined the main Body.

It must not, however be supposed that the Queen was absolutely destitute of Resource during the Absence of Prince *Charles*. The Elector of *Saxony* whether invited or not, was not comprized in the Union of *Frankfort*, and as every Sovereign is growing less in Proportion, as his Neighbour is growing greater, he could not heartily wish Success to a Confederacy which was to aggrandize the other Powers of *Germany*. The *Prussians* also gave him a particular and immediate Provocation to oppose them; for in their March to make a Conquest of *Bobemia*, they passed, with all the Elation of imaginary Success, through his Dominions and even disdained his Authority. He was therefore, on the Approach of Prince *Charles*, which gave a new Prospect to Events, easily persuaded to join in an Alliance with the Queen, whom he furnished with a very large Body of Troops.

The King of *Prussia* flattering himself that Prince *Charles* would not find it easy to escape out of the *French* Territories,

pushed on his Conquests in *Bohemia*; but was soon informed that the Prince had repassed the *Rhine*, and that the *French* either could not, or would not overtake him.

In a short Time, Prince *Charles* by Marches pressed on with the utmost Eagerness, reached *Bohemia*, leaving the *Bavarians* to regain the Possession of the wasted Plains of their Country, which their Enemies who still kept the strong Places, might again recover whenever they pleased.

The King of *Prussia* finding himself again deceived by the *French*, retired at the Approach of the *Austrian* Army, evacuating Post after Post, Town after Town, and Fortrefs after Fortrefs, without making the least Resistance.

It was expected that he would have made some effort to secure *Prague*, but after a faint Attempt to dispute the Passage of the *Elbe*, he ordered his Garrison to quit the Place immediately. This Order was executed with so much Precipitation, that they left behind them their Magazines and heavy Artillery, among which were seven Pieces of remarkable Excellence, called the *Seven ELECTORS*; but took with them their Field Cannon, and a great Number of Carriages laden with Stores and Plunder, which they were forced to abandon in their Rout, the *Saxons* and *Austrians* harrassing them prodigiously in their March.

The King of *Prussia* suffered greatly in his Retreat, for besides the military Stores, which he left every where behind him, there was a Want of Provisions in his Army, and consequently Desertions, and a large Train of Diseases.

At last he entered his own Territories, and having stationed his Troops in Places of Security, returned for a Time to *Berlin*, where he forbid all to speak either well or ill of the Campaign.

To what End such a Prohibition could conduce is not easy to discover, there is no Country in which Men can be forbidden to know what they know, and what is universally known may as well be spoken: Indeed in popular Governments seditious Discourses may inflame the Vulgar, but in such Governments they cannot be restrained, and in absolute Monarchies they are of little Effect. This Edict of his *Prussian* Majesty

Majesty regarded only himself, and therefore it is difficult to tell what was his Motive, unless he intended to spare himself the Mortification of absurd and illiberal Flattery, which to a Mind stung with Disgrace, must have been in the highest Degree painful and disgusting.

Moderation in Prosperity, is a Virtue very difficult to all Mortals; Forbearance of Revenge, when Revenge is within Reach, is scarcely to be found among Princes. Now was the Time when the Queen of Hungary might perhaps have made Peace on her Terms; but Keenness of Resentment and Arrogance of Success, withheld her from making a proper Use of the present Opportunity. It is said that the King of Prussia in his Retreat sent Letters to Prince Charles, which were supposed to contain ample Concessions, but were sent back unopened. His Britannick Majesty also offered his Mediation, but his Offers were rejected at Vienna, where a Resolution was taken not only to revenge the Interruption of their Success on the Rhine, by the Recovery of Silesia, but to reward the Saxons for their seasonable Help by giving them Part of the Prussian Dominions.

In the Beginning of the Year 1745, the Emperor Charles of Bavaria expired, the Treaty of Frankfort was consequently at an End, the King of Prussia being no longer able to maintain the Character of Auxiliary to the Emperor, and having pretended no other Cause for the War, might have honourably withdrawn his Forces, and on his own Principles have embraced the Terms of Peace: But no Terms were offered him; the Queen pursued him with the utmost Ardor of Hostility, and the French abandoned him to his own Conduct, and to his own Destiny.

The CAMPAIGN of 1745.

The Ardor on both Sides was so great, that the Troops were not suffered to lie idle in their Winter Quarters, particularly in Silesia, where the Prussians made themselves Masters of Trappau, Jagersdorf, and other Places taken by the Austrians, who were obliged to retire into Moravia.

In the Month of February the Prussians attacked the Town of Ratibor, a Place in Silesia, where the Austrians had posted three thousand Men, and who were all either killed or made

made Prisoners. And in the County of *Glatz*, the *Prussians* attacked and routed twelve thousand *Austrians*, killing five hundred, and taking five hundred Prisoners, with three Pieces of Cannon.

In the Month of *April*, the Elector of *Bavaria* seeing his Dominions over-run by the *Austrians*, and receiving very little Assistance from the *French*, made a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary* on easy Conditions, and the *Austrians* had more Troops to employ against *Prussia*.

But the Revolutions of War will not suffer human Presumption to remain long unchecked. The Peace with *Bavaria* was hardly concluded, when the Battle of *Fontenoy* was lost, and all the Allies of *Austria* called upon her to exert her utmost Power for the Preservation of the *Low-Countries*. And a few Days after the Loss at *Fontenoy*, the Battle between the *Prussians* and the combined Army of *Austrians* and *Saxons*, was fought at *Friedburg* in *Silesia*, the Particulars of which are as follows.

The BATTLE of FRIEDBURG.

The King of *Prussia* being informed the combined Army intended to enter *Silesia* towards the End of *May*, his Majesty about the Middle of the Month, withdrew his Troops from the *Upper Silesia*, except the Garrison of *Jagersdorf*, which was left to cover the Country on that Side. Soon after he received Advice that the *Austrian* Army was assembling at *Konigsgratz*, and that the *Saxons*, under the Command of *Saxe-Weisfels*, were to join them there. On this he ordered the *Marcgrave Charles* to withdraw his Troops from the Neighbourhood of *Jagersdorf*, and join him at the Camp marked out at *Frankenstein*, which the *Prussians* entered the 27th of *May*.

The *Marcgrave* during his March routed a Party of *Austrians*, and cut in Pieces three Regiments, two of *Infantry*, and one of *Dragoons*; after which he continued his March, & joined the royal Army on the 28th, in the Evening. Soon after the King received Advice that the *Austrians* were advanced to *Landbut*, on which he removed to the Camp of *Richenback*, and ordered *General du Moulin*, then at *Schweidnitz*, to do every Thing in his Power to lead the Enemy into a Belief, that the King's Design was to retreat, at

at their Approach, to *Breslau*. This Stratagem had the desired Effect; the *Austrians* and *Saxons* filled with ridiculous Prejudices to the Dishonour of the *Prussian Arms*, easily believed they would run away from them.

At the Enemy's Approach, the King marched with the greatest Silence between *Schweidnitz* and *Strigau*; the Vanguard, commanded by General *Moulin*, kept along the Sides of the Hills of *Strigau*, while General *Nassau*, with another Detachment, occupied a Wood that lay between both: All these Corps, as well as the main Body of the Army, encamped between Hills, where they could not be perceived. No Noise was suffered in the Camp, and Major General *Winterfeld* was even ordered to send out small Parties, with Orders to retire at the first Motion of the Enemy; all which was done to keep up that false Security in which they were immersed.

Several successive Days were employed by the King of *Prussia* in reconnoitring all Places where the Enemy might advance, it not being his Intention to defend a Chain of Mountains sixteen *German Leagues* in Length, but to give them a warm Reception at their coming out of the Defiles.

On the third of *June* in the Morning, his Majesty repaired to the Camp of General *du Moulin*, and observed from thence that a great Part of the Enemy's Cavalry had passed the Defiles: And in the Afternoon he saw the Enemy advancing, in large Columns of Horse and Foot into the Plains of *Friedberg* and *Ronsfloc*; upon which he ordered the Army to march at eight in the Evening to *Strigau*, and commanded General *Moulin*, with forty Squadrons and seven Battalions to take Post on the adjacent Hills. These Orders were well executed; the Army arriving about Midnight at the Posts assigned them, without Noise or Lights.

On the 4th, at two in the Morning, the King assembled all the general Officers, and settled every Particular relative to the Battle; and, in less than half an Hour, the Army moved to attack the Enemy marching in Lines, and filing off on the Right. General *du Moulin* on observing some Battalions posted on a Hill in the Flank of the Army, immediately occupied another Hill facing them.

The Right of the *Prussian Cavalry* was formed near the Battalions.

Battalions commanded by the above General, by Marshal *Buddenbreck* and Lieutenant General *Rottenburg*. Prince *Triny of Anbault* occupied with three Battalions of Grenadiers, a small Wood on the Left of the Cavalry. The King formed his Infantry close to the Wood, but the Ground would not permit him to draw up at once more than fifteen Battalions out of thirty-two, which composed his first Line; and perceiving the *Austrians* drawing up over against him, and their Cavalry advancing, he sent Orders to General *Nassau* to hasten with the left Wing of the Cavalry to a Meadow, which joined a Rivulet, where the Extremity of the Left was formed; while *M. Kalckstein*, General of the Foot, who commanded the second Line, caused several Battalions to advance, in order to reinforce General *du Moulin*.

These Dispositions being finished, Prince *Leopold of Anbault Dessau*, made the first Attack upon the *Saxon* Infantry, posted in a marshy Wood; but the Battalion of Grenadier Guards headed by Lieutenant-Colonel *Wedel*, drove them from the Marshes, without firing a single shot. The attack of the Cavalry on the Right succeeded that of the Infantry, and the whole left Wing of the Enemy was routed at the same Instant. The *Saxons*, in order to make a good Retreat, formed a Triangle of Infantry; but Lieutenant-General *Rottenburg*, at the Head of the Prince of *Prussia's* Regiment of Cuirassiers, cut the Regiment of *Schonberg* in Pieces; Lieutenant-Colonel *Juschinsky* of the Life Guards, and Major *Froidewille*, put two Troops of *Saxon* Grenadiers to the Sword: By which the Triangle was broken, and the *Saxons* totally routed.

The whole Wing being routed, the King and the Margrave *Charles* at the Head of the *Prussian* left Wing, charged the *Austrians* with so much Vigour, that the *Austrians* every where gave Ground. In the mean Time the right Wing advanced, and with ten Squadrons of Horse commanded by General *Kyau*, bore down every Thing that opposed them. Soon after the *Austrians* retreated by three several Ways, and left the *Prussians* entirely Masters of the Field of Battle. The *Prussians* took sixty-six Pieces of Cannon, eight Pair of Kettle Drums, six Bobizies, seven Standards, four Generals, near two hundred Officers, and above seven thousand Men.

In consequence of this Victory, his *Prussian* Majesty advanced again into *Bohemia*, but made no great Progress. The

The Queen of *Hungary* though defeated, was not subdued. She poured in her Troops from all Parts to the Reinforcement of Prince *Charles*, and determined to continue the Struggle with all her Power. The King saw that *Bohemia* was an unpleasant and inconvenient Theatre of War, in which he should be ruined by a Misfortune, and get little by a Victory. He therefore determined to turn his Arms against *Saxony*, now left entirely defenceless.

Accordingly he published a Declaration against the Elector of *Saxony*, in which, after recapitulating, many unjust Proceedings of the *Saxons*, observed, that their Injustice in invading his Dominions, and the Protection of his own Subjects, had laid him under a Necessity of entering the Electorate of *Saxony*, in order to prevent the ambitious Designs of the King of *Poland*.

After publishing this Declaration, he immediately entered that Electorate, which drew on another Battle between the *Prussians* and combined Army of *Austrians* and *Saxons*.

The BATTLE of STANDENTZ.

The allied Army being again joined after their Defeat at *Friedberg*, endeavoured to surprize that of the *Prussians* then encamped at *Standentz* near *Proubez*. In order to execute this Design they marched all Night, and attacked the *Prussians* at Break of Day. But notwithstanding their great Superiority in Numbers, they were entirely defeated, the *Prussians* charging them with such Impetuosity, that after an obstinate Fight of four Hours, they were obliged to seek their Safety in their Flight. The *Prussians* took nineteen Pieces of Cannon, as many Standards, and near four thousand Prisoners. The *Austrians* had, in the Beginning of the Action, some Advantage, and their irregular Troops, who are always daring, and always ravenous, broke into the *Prussian* Camp, plundered the Baggage belonging to the King and principal Officers, and carried off the military Chest. But this was easily repaired by the Spoils of *Saxony*.

The Queen of *Hungary* was still inflexible, and hoped that Fortune would at last change. She recruited once more her Army, and prepared to invade the Territories of *Brandenburg* in three Places at once; but the King of *Prussia's* Acti-

vity

vity prevented all her Designs, by transferring the Seat of the War from his own Dominions to those of *Saxony*, by marching through *Upper Mesnia*, cutting in Pieces four Regiments of *Saxon* Horse, and obliging the Duke of *Lorrain* to retire precipitately into *Bohemia*. At the same Time another Part of his Forces seized *Leipsic*; and the Elector of *Saxony*, to avoid the Storm, left his Capital, and retired into *Bohemia*.

The BATTLE of DRESDEN.

While the *Prussians* were employed in this Manner, the *Saxon* Generals drew together all the Troops in their Power, and being joined by a Detachment of *Austrian* Cavalry, commanded by Prince *Lobkowitz*, made a Stand between *Dresden* and *Pirna*. The *Prussian* General trusting to the Goodness of his Troops, attacked them, though double his Number, and obtained a complete Victory, killed great Numbers, and taking four thousand Prisoners, with all their Artillery. The King of *Prussia*, as a Conqueror, exacted very large Contributions from the whole Country, and the *Austrians* and *Saxons* were at last compelled to receive from him such a Peace as he thought proper to grant. He however imposed no severe Conditions except in the Payment of the Contributions, made no new Claim of Dominions, and, with the Elector Palatine acknowledged the Duke of *Tuscany* for Emperor.

Peace being thus re-established, his *Prussian* Majesty applied himself to cultivate the Commerce of his Subjects, and settle other useful Regulations, till he was again obliged to appear in Arms for the Defence of his Country.

During this happy Interval, his Majesty's Attention was chiefly taken up with increasing the Numbers of his Subjects, having between the Year 1746, and 1752, built above 60 new Villages, in the waste Lands of *Pomerania*, where he found an Increase of 6000 Emigrants, and vast Tracts of desolate Countries converted into cultivated Lands.

In the Year 1752, his Majesty made an extraordinary Demand upon the *British* Court for Injuries done his Subjects Ships which were taken by the *English*, and condemned as lawful Prizes, for carrying contraband Goods to *France*, in

the Course of the last War ; but as this Transaction was happily ended, and the Manner well known, more on this Subject is unnecessary.

In the Month of *January* 1756, a Treaty was concluded between his *Britannick* Majesty and the King of *Prussia*, and this furnished the Court of *Vienna* with a Pretence for forming an Alliance with the Court of *Versailles*, in which, however, it had a much farther View, and which it had been watching an Opportunity to effect. In Consequence of this Alliance, Treaties were drawn up between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles*, under the Name of Treaties of Friendship and Neutrality, and to these Treaties the neighbouring Powers were formally invited to accede ; in the mean Time the most solemn Assurances were made by the contracting Powers, that they had no other View than to preserve the general Tranquility of *Europe*, and prevent the Flames of War, that had been kindled between *Great Britain* and *France* from spreading to other Countries. But notwithstanding these Declarations, the King of *Prussia* soon discovered that the principal End proposed by the Empress in this Alliance, was the Recovery of *Silesia*, in which *France* concurred, because it was equally her Interest to reduce his Power ; he saw that with this View a Minister from *Vienna* was sent to *Petersburg*, and that a Minister from *Versailles* was to follow ; and he knew that as his Power was equally obnoxious to them all, it was probable they would readily concur in any Project to distress him. A very short Time convinced him that his Conjectures were true, and he received certain Intelligence, early in the Spring, that the two imperial Powers had agreed upon a Plan to unite their Forces and attack his Dominions. In this Situation he took every Measure that could be suggested by the utmost Vigilance and Magnanimity, and the *Russians* having soon after begun to march against him, he dispatched a Body of Troops sufficient to repel them, towards *Pomerania*. The Designs of both Parties were now more apparent ; the Empress Queen published a Rescript, to justify the Motion of her Troops, in which she represented the Treaty between *Prussia* and *England* in such a Light, as reflected Dishonour upon both.

In Answer to this Rescript, the King of *Great Britain* caused the following Declaration to be made by his Electoral Minister, at the Diet of the Empire.

“ That

" That his Britannick Majesty in his Quality of Elector of
 " Brunswick Lunenburg, has heard with great Surprise,
 " that some People having affected to put a wrong Construc-
 " on the Object of the Treaty of Friendship, which he conclu-
 " ded some Time ago with the King of Prussia, and that they
 " have even endeavoured to represent it as a Matter where-
 " in the State of Religion was concerned; that nevertheless,
 " the whole Empire knows, he has made it a Rule to support
 " the Rights of each, without any Distinction of Persons; to
 " maintain Justice; to enforce the Execution of the Laws and
 " Constitutions of the Empire; to protect its Liberties and the
 " public Peace; and to contribute to keep up in the Germanick
 " Body, such a System as appeared most conducive to its Safe-
 " ty. That, in Consequence of these Principles, he has neg-
 " lected Nothing that might most effectually tend to the Support
 " of the House of Austria, even to the being ready to sacrifice
 " all that was in his Power. That the Differences which
 " have arisen between Great Britain and France, about
 " their Possessions in America, have given Birth to a Design
 " in the latter Power to attack the Electoral Dominions of
 " the House of Brunswick Lunenburg; which was sufficient-
 " ly known by the little Care they took to make a Mystery of
 " such a Project, so capable of creating Troubles in the Em-
 " pire; his Britannick Majesty, who addressed himself to the
 " Empress Queen, requiring the Succours stipulated by Trea-
 " ties, was not only unable to obtain them, but, at the same
 " Time, found the Court of Vienna as little inclined to grant
 " another Request, altogether as reasonable; which was, to
 " employ her good Offices towards altering the Dispositions of
 " such of the States of the Empire, as, through Indifference,
 " seemed to favour, in some Measure that intended Invasi-
 " on: That his Britannick Majesty thereby found himself un-
 " der a Necessity of concluding an Alliance with the King of
 " Prussia, for the Security of their respective Dominions, as
 " also for preserving Peace and Tranquillity in the Empire,
 " protecting the System established therein, and defending the
 " Rights and Privileges of the Members of the Germanick Bo-
 " dy; without any Prejudice to either of the Religions exer-
 " cised in the Empire, the contracting Parties having had no
 " Views in that Treaty but such as are perfectly consistent
 " with those salutary Objects.

" That while Matters stood thus, the World was surpris-
 " sed with the unexpected Event of the Treaty of Alliance

“ which her Majesty, the Empress Queen, has been pleased
 “ to conclude with a Potentate, who, for above two Centu-
 “ ries past, has dismembered the most considerable Provinces
 “ of the Empire; has attacked and invaded her archducal
 “ House; has fomented Troubles and Divisions in our dear
 “ Country, and made such Means subservient to her own am-
 “ bitious Views, by usurping whatever lay convenient to her;
 “ that the Inconveniences and Dangers which this new Trea-
 “ ty must necessarily be productive of, will, in Time, be
 “ made manifest; and as the Thing is not of such a Nature
 “ as to require that one should any longer make a Mystery of
 “ it, his Britannick Majesty has thought it proper to explain
 “ himself clearly on this Head, in Order to dissipate the Preju-
 “ dices which may have been created by contrary Ideas or
 “ Suggestions, &c.”

Soon after his Britannick Majesty had made this Declarati-
 on, the King of Prussia drew up his Answer to the imperial
 Rescript, as follows :

“ The King of Prussia was greatly surprised to hear that
 “ the Empress Queen endeavoured to persuade the Publick,
 “ that he had given Occasion to the great military Preparati-
 “ ons which were making in her Dominions. To discover
 “ the Falsity of this Charge, it will be sufficient to observe the
 “ Æras when the Motions among the Forces of each Par-
 “ ty began,

“ It is notorious that the Court of Vienna began her Arma-
 “ ments in *Bohemia* and *Moravia* in the Beginning of JUNE,
 “ soon after it had contracted new Engagements with *France*
 “ and at a Time when neither the Empress Queen nor any
 “ of her Allies, had any Ground to apprehend a Surprise.
 “ His Prussian Majesty had the greater Reason to be attentive
 “ to these Dispositions, as he received Advice at the same
 “ Time of the March of a considerable Body of Russian
 “ Troops towards *Courland*; which determined him to order
 “ a few Regiments to advance into *Pomerania*, but he order-
 “ ed them to halt as soon as he heard that the Russians had
 “ marched back. The present Armaments must be ascribed
 “ with a very ill Grace to this Motion of the Prussian Forces,
 “ since the March of some Prussian Regiments towards *Po-
 “ merania*, ought naturally to give the Court of Vienna no

" more Umbrage, than the March of some *Austrian*
" Regiments towards *TUSCANY* would give the King of
" *PRUSSIA*.

" Whilst the Preparations of War were carrying on with
" the utmost Vigour in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, his *PRUSSIAN*
" Majesty contented himself with putting his Fortresses in
" *Silesia* in a Posture of Defence against a sudden Attack, and
" marching some Regiments towards his Provinces in *West-*
" *phalia*. To this Day he had not sent a single Regiment in-
" to *Silesia*, no Garrison had marched out to take the Field,
" no Camp is formed, nor has he made any Motion towards
" the Territories of the Empress Queen. To prove this,
" we will venture to appeal to the Testimony of the Court
" of *Vienna* itself, which in its circular Rescript alledges
" only uncertain Reports that have been contradicted by the
" Event. They were informed (they say) that the Prussian
" Troops were to encamp on the Frontiers of *Bohemia* and
" *Moravia*, and that the Places of Encampment were al-
" ready fixed on. But nothing of all this has hitherto ap-
" peared.

" Notwithstanding the Tranquillity of the King of *Prus-*
" *sia*, the Empress Queen has continued her Armaments,
" she hath ordered Troops to advance from her most dis-
" tant Provinces, and by her own Acknowledgement she
" hath assembled a formidable Army in *Bohemia* and *Mora-*
" *via*. On Sight of these Motions executed on the Fronti-
" ers of *Silesia*, the King of *PRUSSIA* found himself obli-
" ged to demand of the Court of *Vienna*, by his Minister
" *Mr. de Klinggraff* a friendly and sincere Explanation with
" Regard to these military Preparations. But the Answer
" given was so dry, ambiguous, and unsatisfactory, that it
" gave his Majesty a Suspicion of a Design formed against
" his Dominions; especially as the Preparations in *Bohemia*
" and *Moravia* were continued, and even doubled, and not
" only Camps were formed, but Lines drawn across the
" Frontiers of *Silesia*, as in a Time of open War. Things
" being in this Situation, it was natural for the King of
" *Prussia* to think of himself, and no Person can justly blame
" him for taking Measures to avoid being surprised and
" crushed in his own Territories.

" The

" The Court of *Vienna* is challenged to point out any o-
 " ther Object of the King of *Prussia's* Armaments, but the
 " Defence and Security of his Dominions. As to the pre-
 " sent Conduct of the imperial Court, it is easy for the impar-
 " tial Publick to find a Key to it, , by comparing the *Æra*
 " of its first Armaments with what it so industriously gives
 " out, namely that they are no less designed to provide for
 " the Security of its Dominions, than to fulfil its Engage-
 " ments with its Allies. Whatever may be in this, Peace
 " and War are in the Power of the Empress Queen. The
 " King of *Prussia*, not being satisfied with her first Answer,
 " ordered M. *Klinggraff* his Minister to demand a categori-
 " cal Explanation from that Princess. If her imperial Ma-
 " jesty's pacific Intentions be really as pure and sincere as she
 " assures them in all Places to be, it will be easy for her
 " to convince the King of *Prussia* thereof: She need only
 " give his Minister a clear, precise Declaration, free from
 " all Ambiguity and Equivocation, which will effectually
 " restore the publick Tranquillity.

" We are willing to believe, on the Assurances of her Ma-
 " jesty the Empress Queen, that her late Treaty with his most
 " christian Majesty contains no other Article but what have
 " been published; and we promise ourselves, from the In-
 " tegrity of her imperial Majesty, that she will agree to no
 " Project that may be contrary to the Interest of Protestan-
 " tism. But she cannot take it amiss that the protestant Prin-
 " ces should be upon their Guard in such a critical Conjunct-
 " ure as the present, when the Validity of the Act of Securi-
 " ty given by the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, for
 " maintaining the established Religion, is openly attacked,
 " and a Discovery has been made of the secret Intrigues of
 " Count *Pergen*, the Emperor's Minister, and of Baron
 " *Kurtzrock*, to carry off that Prince, and take him from un-
 " der the Authority of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* his
 " Father; who hath publicly complained thereof but ob-
 " tained no Satisfaction, &c."

This Answer was presented by the *Prussian* Minister at the
 Court of *Vienna*: and almost at the same Time her imperial
 Majesty received the News of the Invasion of *Saxony*. Such
 is the Rapidity with which his *Prussian* Majesty plans and
 executes his Projects. He saw clearly the Designs form'd
 against him, and he saw as clearly the Necessity of removing
 the

the Calamities of War from his own Kingdom into that of his Enemy. His *Prussian* Majesty, however, caused a Memorial to be delivered to the Empress Queen, subsequent to the March of his Troops, in which he offers immediately to recall them, if she will solemnly declare that his Dominions shall not be invaded. In Answer to this Memorial her Majesty has caused another to be delivered to the King of *Prussia*, in which she has evaded the categorical Answer which he required. His *Prussian* Majesty therefore continued his Progress and the particular Motives of his Conduct towards the Court of *Saxony* will best appear from what follows.

The 29th of *August* Mr. *de Moulzahn*, the Prussian Minister, having demanded a private Audience of the King of *POLAND*, made the following verbal Declaration to his Majesty on the Part of the King his Master :

“ His Majesty the King of Prussia finds himself obliged, by the Behaviour of the Empress Queen, to attack her, and to march through the Territories of *Saxony* into *Bohemia* : He accordingly demands a Passage through the electoral Dominions of his *POLISH* Majesty, declaring, that that he will cause his Troops to observe the strictest Discipline, and take all the Care of the Country that the Circumstances will permit. His *POLISH* Majesty, and his Royal Family, may at the same Time depend upon being in perfect Safety, and of having the greatest Respect paid them on the Part of his *PRUSSIAN* Majesty. As to the Rest, after reflecting upon the Events of the Year 1744, there is no Reason to be surpris'd that the King of Prussia, should take such Measures as may prevent a Return of what then happened. Moreover, he desires Nothing so much as a speedy Re-establishment of Peace, in Order to give him the happy Opportunity of restoring the King of *POLAND* to the quiet Possession of his Dominions, against which he has not, in other Respects, formed any dangerous Designs.”

M. *de Malzahn* added, “ That the Necessity which the King his Master was under of acting in this Manner, could only be imputed to the Calamity of the Times, and the Betrayour of the Court of *Vienna*.”

The King in the Surprize which this Declaration threw him into, answered *M de Malzahn*.

“ That he should not have expected a Requisition in
 “ the Form that it had just been made to him; that
 “ being at peace with all the World, and under no En-
 “ gagement relative to the present Object with any of
 “ the powers actually at War, or those about to enter
 “ into it, he could not conceive the End of making a
 “ Declaration; but that he should give an Answer
 “ upon this Subject in writing, and hoped his Prussian
 “ Majesty, contenting himself with a quiet Passage,
 “ would neither forget the Respect due to a Sovereign,
 “ nor that which all the Members of the Germanick Bo-
 “ dy reciprocally owe to each other.”

Soon after this Verbal Answer, the King caused the following to be delivered in writing to *M. de Malzahn*.

His Majesty the King of POLAND, who desires nothing more ardently than the Peace of the Roman Empire, was extremely displeased to hear that some Differences had arisen between the King of PRUSSIA and the Empress Queen which might occasion the Prussian Troops to enter Bohemia. Nevertheless, as the Request has been made by his Prussian Majesty, the King of Poland will not refuse the Passage of those Troops through his Dominions, provided they do no Damage there, and for this, his Polish Majesty relies upon the Declaration of the King of Prussia, that his Troops shall observe a strict Discipline. But on this Account it is necessary, and good Order requires, that his Prussian Majesty should previously make known at what Time, through what Place, and in what Number his Troops are to pass, in order that the King of Poland may appoint Commissaries, and give them proper Instructions to direct the Troops in their March.

“ The King at the same Time flatters himself, that
 “ the King of Prussia, as a Friend and good Neighbour,
 “ will pay a Regard to the bad Situation of the Country,
 “ and the Scarcity occasioned by the indifferent Harvest
 “ this Year; and that therefore he will cause ready Money,

“ and a Market Price, to be paid for every Thing that his
“ Troops may have Occasion for, and likewise that he will
“ let their Stay be as short as possible.

“ His *Polish* Majesty owns, that he cannot help being
“ surprized at his *Prussian* Majesty's observing in his Decla-
“ ration, that the Reflection of what happened in the Year
“ 1744, should occasion his taking Measures against the like
“ Events; the Difference of the Situation of Affairs at that
“ Time and now, being very great. The King has the
“ strongest Reasons to keep stedfastly to the Treaty of *Dres-*
“ *den*, in Conformity to which he has assiduously applied
“ himself to cultivate the Friendship of the neighbouring
“ Powers; and it is upon this Principle that the King of
“ *Prussia* will rest satisfied of his Intention, not to take any
“ Part in the Differences which have arisen between his
“ *Prussian* Majesty and the Empress Queen, as he has alrea-
“ dy several Times declared to the *Prussian* Minister, and
“ confirms by these Presents.

“ Such strong Assurances as these cannot but satisfy the
“ King of *Prussia*, and prevent his requiring any Thing of
“ his *Polish* Majesty or his Subjects, contrary to the Liberty
“ of a Prince of the Empire, or that should oblige him to
“ have Recourse to the *Germanick* Body, and the Guar-
“ tees of the Treaties of Peace, for the due Execution of
“ those Treaties.”

When these Declarations were communicated to the differ-
ent Powers whom his *Polish* Majesty thought proper to ac-
quaint with his Situation, his Majesty also informed them,
“ That being in Hopes that his Declarations would make
“ a favourable Impression upon the King of *Prussia*, he was
“ waiting for their Success, when he learnt that the *Prussian*
“ Troops had entered his Electorate: That finding it would
“ be dangerous for him to stay in his Capital, he had thought
“ proper to retire from thence, in order to join his Army,
“ and wait with his Troops for future Events, trusting in
“ the divine Providence, and being persuaded that the Pow-
“ ers of *Europe* will do Justice to the Uprightness of the
“ Principles upon which he regulated his Conduct in an
“ Event which must have surprized all *Europe* as well as his
“ Majesty.”

Besides Lord Stormont, the British Minister, who went on the Part of the King of Poland to wait upon the King of Prussia with the above Declaration, his Polish Majesty likewise sent the Count de Salmout, one of his Ministers. His Prussian Majesty received them very politely, heard their Proposals, and told them, " That he himself wished for nothing more than to find the King of POLAND's Sentiments acquiesce with his Declarations: That the Neutrality which his Polish Majesty seemed desirous to observe, was exactly what he required of him; but that in order to render this Neutrality more secure, and less liable to Variation, it would be proper for his Polish Majesty to separate his Army, and send the Troops he had assembled at PRANA back into their Quarters; that a Step of this Nature would be a full Proof of a Neutrality not to be doubted of; and that after this, he should take a Pleasure in shewing, by an equal Condescension, his Disposition to give real Marks of his Friendship for his Polish Majesty, and concert with him what Measures might be proper to be taken according to the Situation of Affairs."

In the mean Time the Queen of Hungary prevailed upon the Empress of Russia, of which the following are the principal Conditions.

1. Her imperial Majesty engages to employ all her Forces whensoever it shall be required, to enforce the Execution of what is by that Treaty stipulated.—2. The King of France guaranties to the Empress of Russia in Perpetuity, in Order of Succession, as she has established it in Favour of her Nephew the Duke of Holstein, and his Descendants, promising to perform that Guaranty as well by his good Offices as by giving all necessary Assistance.—3. The King guaranties to the Empress all her Conquests made in Sweden, in such Manner as never to support any Claims which may at any Time hereafter be made thereto.—4. The two contracting Powers shall as far as in them lies, contribute to support the arch-ducal House of Austria, and to secure the Indivisibility of her Estate as settled by the pragmatick Sanction.—5. The Empress engages to assist both or either of the Parties, if the Case requires it with thirty thousand Men, when a Requisition thereof shall be made.—6. When Providence shall inspire one of the Parties of War with a Desire of Peace, and Proposals for an Accommodation shall be made, the three Powers

Powers shall unite an act in Concert in laying the improveable Foundations of a solid Peace; and employ for that End all their Forces as well as all their Mediation.—7. The King and the Empress shall conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, to the reciprocal Advantage of their Subjects; for which Purpose a Tariff shall be drawn up, as was done in the Time of *Peter the Great*.—8. The End of the contracting Powers being to prevent the Fire of War already burning between *Great Britain* and *France* from spreading any farther, they will use their best Offices with the King of *Prussia* to accommodate the Differences which subsist between him and the Court of *Vienna*.—9. And as it is necessary for the Re-establishment and Preservation of Peace, that the *Grand Signior* should be encouraged in his pacific Sentiments, the contracting Powers shall study to maintain a good Understanding with him.

Such was the Situation of Affairs about the Middle of the Year 1756, when his *Prussian* Majesty being fully convinced that he must have Recourse to Arms, he did not waste the Time in fruitless Negotiations, but pursued the only Method he had left of securing his Dominions, and disappointing the ambitious Views of his Enemies.

The CAMPAIGN of 1756.

It appearing from the Behaviour of the Court of *Vienna* that War was determined upon, the King took all possible Precautions for making the most proper Resistance. And accordingly he conferred the chief command of the Army destined to act in *Prussia* on Marshal *Lewald*, and of that in *Silesia* on Marshal *Schwerin*, reserving the principal Command of the grand Army, which was intended to act in *Saxony* and *Bohemia*, for himself.

For some Years the Intrigues of the Court of *Saxony* had been no Secret, her political Schemes, and military Projects had transpired, and it was well known that the *Saxon* Generals had pitched upon the important Post of *Pirna* for the general Rendezvous of their Troops, as the most convenient either for deceiving the *Prussians*, in Case they attempted to march into *Bohemia*, or for receiving Succours from the *Austrians*.

The Saxons, on the first Motion of the *Prussian* Troops for marching into POMERANIA, or, in Case of Necessity, for joining Marthal *Lewald*, abandoned all their Garrisons bordering on *Brandenburg*, and took Post between the *Moldau* and the *Elbe*. They afterwards returned to their Quarters; and a second Time broke up, and repaired to their respective Cantonments. But his *Prussian* Majesty being no Stranger to the Motive on which they acted, took proper Measures, and marched with his Troops divided in three Columns towards *PIRNA*. The first set out for the Dutchy of *Magdeburgh*, under the Command of Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, directing their Route by *Leipsic*, *Borna*, *Kemnitz*, and *Freyberg*, to *Cotta*. The second with the King at their Head marched through *PRETSCH*, *Torgau*, *Lonmatsch*, *Wilsdruff*, *Dresden* and *Zehest*. The third, commanded by the Prince of *Brunswick Bevern*, crossing *Lusatia*, took their Route through *ELSTERWARDE*, *Boutzen*, *Stolpe*, to *Löbmn*.

These three Columns arrived on the very same Day at the Camp of *PIRNA*, which they invested. But before we proceed to relate the subsequent Facts, it will be necessary to give a short Description of the strong Post of *PIRNA*.

The Post joined on the Right to the fortress of *Sonnenstein*, on the Left to that of *Könningstein*. The Front was inaccessible; Nature in this extraordinary Spot seems to have delighted in forming a Fortress without the Assistance of Art. If you imagine a craggy Rock in some Parts covered with vast Pine-trees of which the Saxons had felled great Numbers, you will have a tolerable Idea of the Place. The *Elbe* flows behind *Sonnenstein* and *PIRNA*, amidst inaccessible Rocks.

The *Prussians*, soon after their Encampment round this Spot, perceived, that notwithstanding the Inferiority of the *Saxon* Army, the advantageous Situation of the Ground was so great, that it could not be attacked without considerable Loss. It was therefore determined to turn the Siege into a Blockade, and to treat the *Saxon* Army rather as a Town besieged, than the Encampment regular of a Army.

The Saxons, on the other hand did all in their Power to induce the Prussians to proceed on their March, and leave them behind without attacking them. But former Experience had taught the Prussians Wisdom, with Regard to future Transactions. If, on one Hand, no Attack was thought advisable; so on the other no Enemy was to be left behind. They also resolved to leave an Army of Observation in order to prevent the Saxons from receiving any Succours from the Austrians.

In Consequence of these Resolutions, the Prussians took Possession of the Posts of *Leopoldsham*, *Marckersdorf*, *Hellendorf*, *Hennersdorf*, *Cotta*, *Zebitz*, and *Sedlitz*, as far as the *Elbe*, where they had a Communication with the Posts of *Lohm*, *Welen*, *Obreswaden*, and *Schandau*, by Means of a Bridge; and in the different Places they distributed twenty-eight Battalions, and thirty Squadrons.

The rest of the Army consisting of twenty-nine Battalions and seventy Squadrons, took the Route of *Bohemia*, which they entered by Detachments, moving to *Peterswalde*, *Ausig* and *Jonsdorf*. This Body was commanded by Marshal *Keith*, by whose Orders General *Manstein* made himself Master of the Castle of *Ketschen*, taking an hundred Austrians Prisoners. The Marshal encamped at *Jonsdorf*, where he continued till the End of the Month.

Hitherto Marshal *Brown* had kept close in his Camp at *Collin*; M. *de Piccolomini* lay at *Konigsgratz*, and Marshal *Schwerin*, after passing through the Country of *Glatz*, had advanced to *Nacot*, afterwards to the Banks of the *Mettaw*, and lastly to *Auget*; where he routed a Detachment of Hussars and Dragoons, commanded by General *Bacof*, and took two hundred Prisoners. Afterwards the Marshal took Possession of the Camp at *Auget*, and foraged even to the Walls of *Konigsgratz*.

Towards the End of *September* it was known that Marshal *Brown* had received Orders to disengage the Saxons. His Army was encamped at *Buden*, near the Conflux of the *Egra* with the *Elbe*; and for executing these Orders he had the Choice of three Ways, one by attacking and defeating Marshal *Keith's* Army, which was no easy Task; the second by marching to the left through *Bilin* and *Toeplitz* to enter

enter *Saxony*, which would expose his Flank to the Rear of the Prussian Army, and endanger the Loss of his Magazines at *Budin* and *Welfern*; the third by sending a Detachment through *Leumeritz*, and proceeding to the *Saxons* by the Way of *Boehmisch-Leipe*, and *Schandau*. The Method could not produce any Thing decisive, the Ground in the Neighbourhood of *Schandau* and *Ober-Raden*, being so difficult, that a small Body of Troops may stop a numerous Army.

The King of Prussia judged, however, that in so critical a Moment, his Presence might be necessary in *Bohemia*. Accordingly he left the Camp at *Sedlitz*, on the 28th, and the same Day reached the Camp at *Jonsdorf*. On the 29th the Army in *Bohemia* was ordered to march; the King going before with eight Battalions and 30 Squadrons, encamped at *Timitz*, where the Scouts of the Army brought Advice, that Marshal *Brown* was the next Day to pass the *Egra*.

The BATTLE of LOWOSITZ.

Things being in this Situation, the Prussian Army was ordered to march nearer to the Enemy in order to observe their Motions, and awe them by appearing always ready for an Action. On the 30th all the Troops followed the King in two Columns; but the Van had scarce gained the Height of *Bascopol*, when they perceived a Camp in the Plains of *Lowositz*, its Right joining the *Elbe* and *Wilbeta*, *Lowositz* in its Front, and *Solowitz* on its Left, the Extremity of which was extended behind the Ponds of *Skirkwitz*. The Van continued its March to *Welmina*, a Village situated in a bottom surrounded by Mountains, most of which are in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf.

The King ordered the Foot to advance with all possible Dispatch, occupy the Heights, and take Possession of all the Passes leading into the Plain of *Lowositz*. The Army not arriving till very late, remained all Night in Columns, at a small Distance from the Vanguard.

The next Day being the first of *October*, the King sent at Day-break to reconnoitre the Enemy; but a thick Fog on the

the Plain prevented any clear Observation of Objects from the Eminences. The Town of *Lowositz* appeared as through a Crape, and in the Plain between that Town and *Suotwitz*, two Columns of Cavalry were perceived, each consisting of about five Squadrons. It was now determined to draw up the Army, and immediately one Column of Infantry formed on the Right, the other on the Left, and the Cavalry composed a second Line. The Ground on which the *Prussians* formed in Order of Battle, would contain only the six Squadrons of the Van, the Ground continuing to widen towards the Left.

The Declivity of these Mountains was covered with Vineyards, divided into a great Number of small Inclosures by Stone Walls about three Feet high, as belonging to different Persons. In these Vineyards Marshal *Brown* posted *Pandours* in order to stop the *Prussians*; so that as every Battalion entered the Line, it was obliged to engage the Enemy. But the *Austrian* Fire being faint and unsteady, the *Prussians* were persuaded that Marshal *Brown* was retreated, and that the *Pandours* and Bodies of Cavalry seen in the Plain were his Rear.

This Opinion seemed confirmed from the Impossibility of seeing any Appearance of an Army. The Fog hid every Thing, and did not clear up till past eleven. Orders were given for cannonading the Cavalry in the Plain, upon which it several Times altered its Form. Sometimes it appeared numerous; sometimes drawn up Chequer-ways, sometimes in three contiguous Lines; and sometimes five or six Troops filed off to the Left, and disappeared.

The *Prussians*, weary at last with such trifling, concluded that by ordering twenty Squadrons of their Horse to charge, this Rear-guard would be dispersed, and an End put to the Action. Accordingly the Dragoons having formed at the Bottom of the Foot of the Eminence where the Infantry was posted, charged, and broke the *Austrian* Horse; but received a Flank Fire from the Infantry in *Lowositz* and *Suotwitz*, which obliged them to return to their Post at the Foot of the Mountain. Before this they did not apprehend, that the *Austrians* were then facing them with all their Forces.

The King was then for placing the Cavalry behind the second Line; but before this Order could be brought, prompted by their natural Impetuosity, and a Desire of signalizing themselves, charged a second Time, bore down all Opposition, passed through the same Flank Fire as before, pursued the Enemy above three hundred Paces, and, in the Excess of Ardour, crossed a Ditch ten Feet wide. Behind this Ditch, at the Distance of three hundred Paces was another, behind which appeared the *Austrian* Infantry, drawn up in Order of Battle. Sixty Pieces of Cannon immediately played on the *Prussian* Horse, which therefore repassed the Ditch, and returned to the Infantry at the Foot of the Mountain. The King would not admit of any more such Sallies, and therefore ordered the Cavalry to post itself in the Rear of the Infantry.

About this Time the Fire on the left Wing began to encrease. Marshal Brown had successively brought on twenty Battalions, which, passing by Lowositz, lined the Banks of the Elbe to support the Pandours in the Vineyards, where the *Prussian* Infantry briskly drove them from one Wall to another; and continuing to pursue them, several in their Flight threw themselves into the Elbe. At the same Time another Body sheltered themselves in the Houses of Lowositz, and, at first, made a Shew of defending them. The second Line of *Prussian* Infantry being mixed with the first, the left extended itself to the Elbe, and in this Manner marched to attack the *Austrians* in Lowositz. The Grenadiers fired into the Houses through the Doors Windows and Roofs, and then set them on Fire.

In this action, though only the Attack of a Post, each Soldier of the left Wing fired ninety Shot. They had no more Powder nor bullets for their Cannon, notwithstanding which, the Regiment of Itzenbletz and Manteufel entered Lowositz, with their Bayonets fixed, driving before them nine fresh *Austrian* Battalions, which Marshal Brown had just posted there. The Battle concluded with a disorderly Flight of the *Austrians*.

Marshal Brown seeing the Confusion of his Troops, took the whole left Wing of his Infantry, which had not been attacked, and with them covered his broken Squadrons, which were flying in the utmost Confusion. In this Order he waited for the Approach of Night to retreat. Accordingly about
Midnight

Midnight he began his March towards his Camp at *Budin*, breaking down all his Bridges over the *Egra*.

The next Day the Prince of *Bevern* was detached with eight thousand Men to *Schirkowitz*, from whence he sent out Scouts on all Sides to reconnoitre the Passes.

This Battle lasted seven Hours, during which the Cannonading was incessant on both Sides; notwithstanding which the Loss of the *Prussians* was six hundred and fifty three killed, eight hundred wounded, and about two hundred and forty nine Prisoners, but that of the *Austrians* more than triple the Number.

The *Prussian* Army encamped on the Field of Battle where it continued without Molestation, foraging even without Cannon Shot of the Enemy's Army, few or no *Austrians* appearing.

An Account of taking the whole Saxon Army.

On the sixth of *October* the *Prussians* received Advice, that Marshal *Brown* had made a Detachment, in which was his own Regiment; and that these Troops had moved to *Raudnitz*, and were advancing still nearer to the *Saxon* Army; also that this Body consisted of six thousand Men. Though the Weakness of this Detachment could cause little Apprehension, it was thought that the *Prussian* Army in *Saxony*, consisting only of thirteen Squadrons, might want a Reinforcement of Horse; especially if the *Saxons* should attempt to force the Pass of *Hellendorf*, where the Cavalry might be usefully employed, especially in the Plains of *Peterswalde*. These Considerations determined the King to go thither in Person. Accordingly, setting out from *Lorowositz*, on the thirteenth, with fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons, he arrived at his other Army on the fourteenth at Noon.

He found, that since the tenth great Alterations had happened in the Camp at *Pirna*; and that the *Saxons* had that Day attempted to throw a Bridge over the River *Wilsbad*. Near the Place where the *Saxons* made this Attempt was a Redoubt, from whence the *Prussians* fired on their Boats seven of eight of which were taken, and several sunk, so that they were obliged to abandon their Design. On this the *Saxons* altered their Measures, and finding it impossible to transport their Boats on the *Elbe*, where they had the Fire of three *Prussian* Redoubts to pass, they loaded them on Horses, and carried them in that Manner by the Land to a Place called *Königstein*, opposite to the Village of *Halbstadtel*.

This

This Part of their Camp had long excited the Attention of the *Saxons*, as being the most proper Place for receiving the Succours they expected from the *Austrian Army*.

But before we proceed farther, it will be necessary to give a short Description, of this Part of the Country, in Order to render the ensuing Part of the Narrative more easy to be understood.

We have already observed that the Post of *Pirna* is remarkably fortified by Nature; but it has this Defect, namely, that it is as difficult to come out of it, as to force it; accordingly, the Situation of the Ground, would admit the *Saxons* only to force a Passage by *Hermisdorf* and *Hellendorf*; and this would doubtless have been attended with a very great Loss though there was a Probability of saving, by this Attempt, a Part, at least, of the Army. They were certainly ignorant of the Situation of *Hobstadt*, *Burgursdorf*, *Zeigenruck Schandau*, as well as with the Disposition of the *Prussians* in these Posts.

General *Leschwitz*, with eleven Battalions and fifteen Squadrons, was posted between *Schandau*, and a small Village in that Neighbourhood; and opposite to him, in two other Villages, Marshal *Brown* was encamped with his Detachment; but *Leschwitz* was much stronger than *Brown*; and impracticable Rocks hindered the *Austrins* from advancing to *Burgersdorf*, and from thence to *Aisladt*, where the *Saxons* intended to pass the River at a small Plain, in the Center of which is a steep Mountain call *Lilieusstein*. On each Side of this Mountain, five Battalions of Grenadiers were drawn up in the Form of a Crescent, and guarded a strong Barricado of felled Trees. Behind them, at the Distance of of five hundred Paces, two Brigades of Foot were placed in the Defile of *Burgersdorf*, supported by five Squadrons of Dragoons. Behind this Defile is *Ziegenruck*, a perpendicular Rock, sixty Feet high. This Rock forms a Semi-circle round these difficult Posts, joining at each Extremity to the *Elbe*.

At this inconvenient Place it was, however, that the *Saxons* began, on the eleventh, to form their Bridge, which the *Prussians* suffered them to finish without any Molestation. The Descent from *Tirmsdorf* towards the *Elbe* is tolerably practicable; but when they had finished their Bridge, the great Difficulty of climbing up the Rock remained, from whence they could go only by one Foot Path to *Alstedel*. They, however, began their March on the twelfth

in the Evening ; and, with infinite Difficulty, two Battalions of Grenadiers, got on the other Side.

On the nineteenth this Road was entirely destroyed by the continual Rains, so that there was no Possibility of getting their Cannon from their Intrenchments, and accordingly they left them behind. Soon after their Cavalry, Baggage, and Rear found themselves confusedly embarrassed, one being stopped by another.

The Difficulty of the Passage thus hindering the March of the Troops, the Van could only file off one by one, whilst the main Body and the Rear were obliged to remain motionless in the same Place.

On the thirteenth, very early in the Morning, Prince *Maurice of Anhalt* received the first Advice of the *Saxons* Retreat ; and immediately the *Prussian* Troops marched in seven Columns ; and it was not without great Difficulty that they climbed those Rocks, though they met with no Opposition. As soon as they had gained the Height they formed ; and their *Hussars* falling on the four Squadrons which formed the Rear Guard of the *Saxons*, drove them to their Infantry near *Tirmsdorf* ; while the independent Companies of Hunters, lodging themselves in a Wood on the Flank of these Troops, extremely galled them with their Fire.

At the same Time Prince *Maurice* ordered the Foot Regiment of *Prussia* to advance on an Eminence to the Right of the *Saxons* ; and two Pieces of Cannon being brought to play on their Rear Guard, a general Flight ensued. The *Hussars* threw themselves into the Woods near the *Elbe* ; from whence they galled the Rear Guard in its Retreat.

The *Saxons* now lost all Presence of Mind, and cut down their Bridge, which was carried by the Current to the Post of *Raden*. The *Prussian* Army encamped on the Eminence of *Struppen*, its Left extending to the *Elbe*, and its Right along a large hollow Way terminating near *Hennedorf*.

Such was the Situation of the *Prussian*, *Saxon* and *Austrian* Troops, when the King of *Prussia* arrived on the fourteenth, with his Dragoons, at the Camp of *Struppen*. The *Saxons* depended on the *Austrians* making a vigorous Effort to Relieve them ; while, on the other Hand, the *Austrians* waited for a certain Signal to begin the Attack, which was never given. Thus were the *Saxons* entirely surrounded, and so close pent up by insurmountable Precipices, that it was impossible for them to make any Attempt for their Deliverance ; and Marshal *Brown* perceiving the Danger of his

own Situation, retreated on the 14th, towards *Bohemia*; but *Warneri*, with his *Hussars*, fell on the Rear of the *Austrians*, consisting of three hundred *Hussars* and two hundred *Pandours*, entirely routed them, so that the *Hungarian* Infantry was put to the Sword.

The King of *Poland*, who was then at *Pirna*, seeing his Army in such a Situation, that it was impossible to force a Passage with the Sword, and at the same Time destitute both of Provisions, and all Hopes of Succours, permitted his Troops to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. And the King of *Poland* being himself desirous of retiring into his Kingdom, was supplied by his *Prussian* Majesty with Horses both in *Saxony*, and the other Part of the *Prussian* Dominions through which he was to pass; and had the same Regard paid to his Person, as crowned Heads reciprocally receive towards each other in the most profound Peace.

On the sixteenth, the Capitulation being finished, the *Saxon* Army marched out, and was conducted to the *Prussian* Camp where the greatest Part of the Soldiers entered, and the Officers were permitted to retire to their respective Places of Residence, on their Parole of Honour.

After the Surrender of the *Saxons*, their Incorporation with the *Prussian* Troops, as above related, and his *Polish* Majesty's Retreat to *Warsaw*, the Electorate of *Saxony* fell under the Government of the King of *Prussia*, the Revenues are levied in his Name, and the Appointments for the Support of his *Polish* Majesty's Household settled at his Discretion.

It was apprehended, that the *Prussian* Army, being, by this desirable Event, fully at Liberty to act; and by so considerable an Acquisition of Strength, in a far better Condition to make Head against the Enemy than before, would have penetrated into *Bohemia*, and given another Blow more fatal to the *Austrians*, under the Command of Marshal *Brown*, than that at *Lozowitz*. But the King of *Prussia* weighing the Disadvantages that might accrue to his Army by hazarding a Winter's Campaign in a Country where the Severity of the Weather is generally more destructive than the most desperate Battle, against the Advantages that might be gained by a second Victory, at a Season when it was impossible to improve it, prudently resolved to withdraw his Troops into Places of Cantonment, and there wait the Motions of the Enemy. As this Step alarmed the *Austrians*, a Detachment of eight thousand Horse were immediately sent

to penetrate the King's Design; who, according to their own Account fell upon the Rear of the *Prussians*, and killed five hundred Men; but the *Prussians* say, that it was not till their Army was distributed into Winter Quarters that this Body fell upon one of their detached Parties, who received them so warmly, that they were quickly repulsed.

After the King of *Prussia* had put his Troops into Winter Quarters, and took every Precaution necessary to their Safety, he retired to *Berlin*, to consider more at Leisure the Measures necessary to be taken in this important Crisis; and soon after he published that famous Memorial which astonished all *Europe*, and set the dangerous Designs of the Courts of *Vienna*, *Saxony*, and *Petersburg* in their true Light. It appeared from authentick Papers, that these Courts had agreed to provoke his *Prussian* Majesty to begin Hostilities, in order to fall upon him with their united Forces, strip him of his Dominions, and divide them amongst themselves.

After continuing some Time at *Berlin*, his *Prussian* Majesty returned to *Dresden*, and having heard great Encumbrances of the Superintendant of the *Lutherans* in that City, as a Preacher, went one Day accompanied by the Prince of *Prussia*, the Princes *Henry* and *Ferdinand*, *Matthias Keith* and several other general Officers, to hear him. The Superintendant tho' he knew nothing of their coming, adapted his Discourse to the Occasion, and without entering into those political Views which are foreign to the Pulpit, he considered the present Invasion and Situation of *Saxony* as the Consequence of the Almighty's Decrees, who when he stretches out his Hand over the Nations, brings about the most unforeseen Events. He slightly passed over the singular Circumstance of the two Monarchs at Peace with each other, one of whom entered the Territories of the other, who was thereby compelled to leave his Dominions. He besought the Almighty with the utmost Fervour to put an End to the Misfortunes of *Saxony*, by inclining the Hearts of the two Princes to a perfect Re-union, that mutual Peace and Confidence might reign between their respective Subjects. Then turning to the King of *Prussia* he recommended *Saxony* to his royal Clemency and Goodness. He conjured him to take Compassion upon its deplorable State, by all those extraordinary Talents with which Heaven had so liberally endowed him, and which, he observed, were given to the few who possessed them, with no other Intent than to be employed in contributing to the Happiness of their Fellow-creatures. His Sermon was so pathetic

thetic, as to draw Tears from the whole Audience ; nor was his *Prussian* Majesty unmoved, and when it was ended, sent to the Preacher, and told him, " Sir, your Discourse equally pleased and edified me ; and I wish your Prayers may be heard."

While these Things were transacting in *Saxony*, the *Russians* were preparing for an early Campaign ; and notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, Troops marched from all Parts towards *Courland*, and the Frontiers of *Pomerania*. But notwithstanding these early Marches, they lingered above six Months on their Route, never approaching the Frontiers of *Prussia*, till after the unfortunate Battle of *Collin*, as we shall have Occasion to mention in its proper Place.

Transactions of the Year 1757.

Early in the Spring, his Majesty divided his Forces into three distinct Armies, one of which was commanded by the Prince of *Bevern*, another by Marshal *Schwerin*, and the third, which was the principal, by the King in Person.

As soon as the Weather admitted the Troops to take the Field, he began to put in Execution the great Plan he had formed, of entering *Bohemia* with all those Armies suddenly, and at once, in order to surprize the *Austrians* before they were prepared, and either force them to engage at a manifest Disadvantage, or oblige them to retreat.

This Design however he contrived to conceal from the Enemy, even at the Time it was executing ; by marching Part of his own Army towards the *Egra*. From this Appearance the *Austrians* judged, that though he designed to enter *Bohemia* with the Armies commanded by *Bevern* and *Schwerin*, yet that he did not propose to join them with his own. And seeing the *Prussian* Troops divided, they thought proper to send a considerable Detachment commanded by General *Aremberg*, to oppose the Corps marching to *Egra*. This Event the King of *Prussia* foresaw, and therefore was prepared for it, so that by a sudden Motion to the Left, he cut off all Communication between *Aremberg's* Detachment and the main Body. The *Austrians* did not even then perceive the King's View, but exulted in an Event, which was the certain Fore-runner of their Destruction. They mistook this Stroke of Policy for a Retreat, and gave out that the *Prussians* were fled.

In the mean Time, the March of the Prince of *Bevern* brought

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brought on an immediate Action, of which the following Particulars were soon after published.

Action of Reichenberg.

The Prince of *Bevern* having marched the twentieth at the Head of a Body of the Army which was at *Lusatia*, from the Quarters of Cantonment near *Zittau*, possessed themselves immediately, without the Loss of a single Man, of the first Post of *Bohemia* at *Krotta* and *Grawenhein*, drove away the Enemy the same Day from *Kratzen*, and marched towards *Macehdorf*, near *Reichenberg*. The same Morning *Putkammer's* Hussars, commanded by their Colonel and by Major *Schanfield*, routed some hundreds of the Enemy's *Curassiers*, commanded by Prince *Lichtenstein*, who were posted before *Koblig*, and took one Captain, two Subalterns, and above sixty Horse Prisoners; the rest were entirely dispersed, and hardly able to rally near *Kratzen*. Night coming on the Troops were obliged to remain in the open Air till Morning.

The 21st at Break of Day, the *Prussians* marched in two Columns by *Habendorf* towards the Enemy's Army, posted near *Reichenberg*, commanded by General Count *Konigseg*, and consisting of 28000 Men. As soon as the Lines were formed, the *Prussians* advanced towards the Enemy's Cavalry which were ranged in three Lines, and consisted of about 30 Squadrons. The two Wings were sustained by the Infantry, posted among felled Trees and Intrenchments. They immediately cannonaded the Enemy's Cavalry, who received it bravely, having on the Right a Village, and on their Left a Wood, where they had intrenched themselves with felled Trees and Pits. But the Duke of *Bevern* having caused fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons of the second Line to advance, and at the same Time ordered the Wood on the Right to be attacked by the Battalions of Grenadiers of *Kablden* and *Mocllendorf*, and by the Prince of *Prussia's* Regiment, who cleared all the felled Trees and the Intrenchments there, the *Prussian* Dragoons, who had by this Means, their Flanks covered, entirely routed the Enemy's Cavalry. On this Occasion the Generals, *Norman*, *Katt*, and the Prince of *Wirttemberg* signalized themselves.

Col. *Putkammer* and Major *Schanfield* with their Hussars, also distinguished themselves, by giving the Horse Grenadiers a very warm Reception; notwithstanding the Enemy's Artillery took them in Flank. At the same Time Lieutenant General

General *Lefsewitz*, at the Head of the PRUSSIAN left Wing, attacked the Redoubts that covered *Reichenberg*. The Regiment of *Darmstadt*, though there were many Defiles and rising Grounds to pass, all occupied by the Enemy, forced the Redoubt, and put to Flight and persuaded the Enemy, after some Discharge of their Artillery and small Arms, from one Eminence to another, for the Distance of a Mile, as far as *Rochlitz* and *Dorfel*. The Loss of the *Austrians* amounted to about 1000 killed and wounded; 20 Officers and 400 Soldiers were taken Prisoners. The PRUSSIANS also took three Standards, some Pieces of Cannon and Ammunition Waggon. The Loss of the PRUSSIANS was about an hundred Men, and one Subaltern killed, and 16 Officers and 150 Men wounded. The Action began at about half an Hour after six o'Clock, and continued till eleven.

This Success animated the PRUSSIANS with new Spirit: Marshal *Schwerin*, whose Army began to move on the 8th, marched with incredible Celerity, and by the 20th reached *Königshoff* on the *Elbe*. He had entered *Bohemia* in five different Places at once, and found the Inhabitants in the utmost Consternation, not having had the least Intelligence of his March, till he had passed the Frontiers. The *Austrians* immediately filled the dangerous Defile of *Golden Ouse* with Pandours, to dispute his Progress; but these were no sooner discovered but defeated. At *Trautenau*, two Austrian Generals, with the Princes *Xavier* and *Charles* of *Saxony*, narrowly escaped falling into his Hands. At *Jung-Buntzlau*, a considerable Magazine, consisting of 40000 Bushels of Oats, and above 2000 Barrels of Meal, was seized. The *Austrians* every where fled before him, and he joined the Prince of *Bevern* almost without Loss, making himself Master of the Circle of *Buntzlau*, and the adjacent Country, which submitted to these Armies without Opposition.

In the Mean Time the King's Army moved along the *Elbe*, and having passed the *Egra* advanced to *Budin*, from whence the *Austrians*, who had there a strong Camp, instantly retreated, and marched to *Wakwern*, about half Way to *Prague*. The Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, who commanded the Troops, that, as a Feint, had taken the Routs of *Egra*, drew nearer to the King's Army; and on the 24th nothing but the main Stream of the *Elbe* separated the whole PRUSSIAN Force from that of the *Austrian*, so that a general Engagement became almost inevitable. The PRUSSIANS imagined

gined that the *Austrians* would make their stand on the Plains of *Gitscher*, and the Motions of Count *Brown* seeming to favour this Conjecture, the King passed the *Moldaw* with 50000 Men, the Rest of his Army remaining under the Command of the Prince of *Deffau*.

The BATTLE of P R A G U E.

The King having been informed that Marshal *Brown* had been reinforced by the Army of *Moravia*, by the Remains of the Corps which were beat by the Prince of *Bevern*, and by several Regiments of the Garrison of *Prague*, and seemed resolved to maintain the Post he had taken on the other Side of the *Moldaw*; his Majesty passed that River with Part of his Army, and being joined by that under the Command of Marshal *Schwerin*, determined to attack the Enemy, though much superior in Number of Troops, and posted besides in a Camp almost inaccessible, from every Advantage of Situation. All these Obstacles could not check the Ardour of the PRUSSIAN Officers and Soldiers, who vied with each other in passing Defiles, crossing Marshes, seizing the rising Grounds, and clearing Ditches, till at Length, after a very long and obstinate Engagement, and many signal Examples of Valour, the Enemy was forced to abandon the Field of Battle, leaving behind them the greatest Part of their Baggage, and, in a Word, their whole Camp.

The Loss of the Austrians in this memorable Battle was very great. Part of the Left Wing of the Austrians fled in the greatest Confusion, and shut themselves up in *Prague*. On the other Hand the PRUSSIANs among several other Officers, lost the brave General *Schwerin*, who was killed in the first Attack.

The King of Prussia pursued these Advantages, and immediately invested the City of *Prague*. The rest of the Army retired into *Moravia*, where it was very greatly reinforced, and under the Command of Count *Daun*, marched back with an Intention of relieving PRAGUE.

The BATTLE of C O L L I N.

The Duke *Bevern* having discovered that the real Design of Count *Daun* was to relieve PRAGUE with the main Body of his Army, and that several false Attacks made by *Nadasti* were intended only as Artifices to conceal his real Design; he imparted his Discovery to the King, who was then before

PRAGUE. Upon which his Majesty left the Camp, and at the Head of a few Battalions of Foot, and a few Squadrons of Horse, joined the Army under the Prince of *Bevern*.

Immediately after this Junction, the PRUSSIANS advanced towards the Enemy, who were intrenched near *Collin*, in a very advantageous Situation. The Infantry was ranged in three Lines upon a very steep Eminence, defended by Batteries and Defiles, which rendered it almost inaccessible; the *Austrians* were also greatly superior to the PRUSSIANS in Number. The latter however soon made themselves Masters of the two first Batteries, one of which consisted of eight, and the other of twelve Guns.

After this they forced two Villages, which he had possessed by the *Austrian* Infantry, whom they drove out, and twice repulsed the left Wing of their Army. There still remained another Post to force, which was defended by all the *Austrian* Artillery, and which it was impossible to approach without exposing the Troops to a terrible Fire, which was little less than devoting them to Destruction. The Officers and Soldiers were however willing to make the Attempt, but his Majesty would not suffer it; but commanded a Retreat, and the Army returned towards *Niemburg*, and without being pursued. The Hussars of *Zietzen* covered the Field of Battle, till all the wounded were carried off. The *Austrian* Infantry did not venture half Way down the Mountain which they occupied, but still kept their Post, without advancing a Step. The first Battalion of Guards, and Prince *Henry's* own Regiment performed Wonders; the Guards sustained the Fire of four Battalions, and two Squadrons for three Hours successively, tho' they suffered very much.

The Loss of this Battle the King attributed wholly to himself: One false Motion often proves decisive: The exposing the Infantry naked and uncovered to the Enemies whole Artillery, was an Error that could not be retrieved.

The *Austrians* were flying before his Majesty's victorious Troops; but the Chain and Grape Shot, which checked the Ardour of the Conquerors, made dreadful Havock among their Ranks; and having neither Artillery nor Horse to enable them to sustain the Shock, they were forced to retreat, not from the Enemy, who never dared to follow them, but from those Engines of Destruction, the murdering Fury of which they had no Means to resist, nor Numbers to supply.

The Loss of this Battle was succeeded by a still more affecting

ting Misfortune ; the Death of a Mother, whose maternal Tenderness was such as rendered her unable to survive her Son's Defeat, gave an additional Stroke, which his Majesty was not prepared to receive. He however supported himself under this Affliction with a Dignity becoming a great Prince, who, notwithstanding this severe Trial of his Fortitude, appeared superior to his Misfortunes.

The *Russians*, who till now had removed unwillingly, and and who for more than six Months had lingered on their March, all of a Sudden quickened their Motions, and shewed they were in Earnest to accomplish the Ruin of *Prussia*. The Declaration his Majesty caused to be published on this Occasion, is full of Moderation, and of Sentiments becoming a great Prince : So important a Piece will admit of no Abridgement, and is therefore inserted here at full Length.

“ It is sufficiently known, that the King of *Prussia*, after the Example of his glorious Ancestors, has, ever since his Accession to the Crown, laid it down as a Maxim, to seek the Friendship of the imperial Court of *Russia*, and cultivate it by every Method. His *Prussian* Majesty hath had the Satisfaction to live, for several successive Years, in the strictest Harmony with the reigning Empress ; and this happy Union would be still subsisting, if evil-minded Potentates had not broke it by their secret Machinations, and carried Things to such a Height, that the Ministers on both Sides have been recalled, and the Correspondence broken off.

“ However melancholy these Circumstances might be for the King, his Majesty was nevertheless most attentive to prevent any Thing that might increase the Alienation of the *Russian* Court. He hath been particularly careful, during the Disturbance of the War that now unhappily rages, to avoid whatever might involve him in a Difference with that Court, notwithstanding the great Grievances he hath to alledge against it, and that it was publickly known, the Court of *Vienna* had at last drawn that of *Russia* into its destructive Views, and made it serve as an Instrument for favouring the Schemes of *Austria*.

His Majesty had given the whole World incontestable Proofs, that he was under an indispensable Necessity of having Recourse to the Measures he hath taken against the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, who forced him by their Conduct to take up Arms for his Defence, yet, ever since Things have been brought to this Extremity, the King had offered

to lay down his Arms if proper Securities should be granted to him.

“ His Majesty hath not neglected to expose the Artifices by which the imperial Court of *Russia* hath been drawn into Measures so opposite to the Empress's Sentiments, and which would excite the utmost Indignation of that great Princess, if the Truth could be placed before her without Disguise. The King did more; he suggested to her imperial Majesty sufficient Means either to excuse her taking no Part in the present War, or to avoid upon the justest Grounds, the Execution of those Engagements which the Court of *Vienna* claimed by a manifest Abuse of Obligations which they employed to palliate their unlawful Views.

“ It wholly depended upon the Empress of *Russia* to extinguish the Flames of the War without unsheathing the Sword, by pursuing the Measures suggested by the King. This Conduct would have immortalised her Reign throughout all *Europe*. It would have gained her more lasting Glory, than can be acquired by the greatest Triumphs.

“ The King finds with Regret, that all his Precaution and Care to maintain Peace with the *Russian* Empire are fruitless and that the Intrigues of his Enemies have prevailed. His Majesty sees all the Considerations of Friendship and good Neighbourhood set aside by the imperial Court of *Russia*, as well as the Observance of its Engagements with his Majesty. He sees that Court marching its Troops through the Territories of a foreign Power, against the Inclination of that Power, and contrary to the Tenor of Treaties, in order to attack the King in his Dominions, and thus taking Part in a War in which his Enemies has involved the *RUSSIAN* Empire.

“ In such Circumstances, the King hath no other Part to take, but to employ the Power which G O D hath entrusted to him, in defending himself, protecting his Subjects, and repelling every unjust Attack.

“ His Majesty will never lose Sight of the Rules which are observed, even in the Midst of War, among civilized Nations. But, if contrary to all Hope and Expectation, these Rules should be violated by the Troops of *RUSSIA*, if they commit in the King's Territories, Disorders and Excesses disallowed by the Laws of Arms, his Majesty must not be blamed if he make Reprisals in *Saxony*, and if, instead of that good Order and rigorous Discipline which have hitherto been observed by his Army, avoiding all Sorts of Violence, he finds himself

himself forced, contrary to his Inclination, to suffer the Provinces and Subjects of *Saxony* to be treated in the same Manner as his own Territories shall be treated.

“As to the Rest, The King will soon publish to the whole World the Futility of the Reasons alledged by the imperial Court of *RUSSIA* to justify its Aggression: And as his Majesty is forced upon making his Defence, he has Room to hope with Confidence, that the L O R D of Hosts will bless his righteous Arms, that he will disappoint the unjust Enterprises of his Enemies, and grant him his Powerful Assistance to enable him to make Head against them.”

To this Declaration no Reply has appeared: Hostilities however commenced on the Part of *RUSSIA*, by attacking *Memel*, a Town situated on the Frontiers of *Prussia*, and which after a short Resistance was obliged to capitulate; but committed such unheard of Cruelty and Brutalities as shock human Nature, and will fix an eternal Mark of Infamy on an Enemy, who call themselves Christians, and who promised nothing but Moderation and good Discipline in the Memorial they published.

In the mean Time several small Skirmishes happened between the *Prussian* and *Austrian* Armies, but without any Things of Consequence attending them, except the taking of *Zittau*, which was attended with many uncommon Circumstances of Cruelty on one Side, and Distress on the other; *Zittau* was a *Saxon* trading Town, which the *Prussians* had taken Possession of, and laid up in it some military Stores and Provisions for the Use of the Army. The *Austrians* however when they came before it paid no Regard to the Inhabitants, as being Friends and Allies, but began to throw Bombs and red hot Balls into it, with so little Intermision, that it was soon set on Fire in many Places. In the Confusion which the Conflagration produced, the *Austrians* entered the Town, and the Inhabitants imagined they had then nothing more to fear, and that their Friends the *Austrians* would assist them to extinguish the Flames, and save the Place; but this hope however reasonable, was disappointed; the *Pandours* and *Slavonians*, who rushed in with the regular Troops, made no Distinction between the *Prussians* and Inhabitants of *Zittau*; instead of assisting to quench the Flames, they began to plunder the Warehouses, which the Fire had not reached so that all the valuable Goods they contained, especially Linens, were either carried off or reduced to Ashes.

The Mothers, Wives, and Children of the Merchants were

were killed as they were sitting in their Chambers and Nurseries, by the Bombs which fell through the Roofs of the Houses. Six hundred and twenty three Dwellings besides Warehouses were burnt to the Ground; the Stadthouse also, with all the publick Buildings were destroyed, except the Cathedral, which was so much damaged that it is every Moment expected to fall. The Number of Persons of both Sexes that were killed in this Assault, amounted to above four hundred, besides those who were buried under the Ruins, or bruised, burnt, or otherwise counted by the bursting of the Bombs and the falling of Houses.

By the Treaty of *Versailles* the *French* engaged to furnish the Empress Queen with a large Body of Troops, which were to enter *Saxony* on this Side while the *Austrians* attacked the *Prussian* Army on the other. But this Army, which was furnished by the *French*, were stopped by the Duke of *Cumberland* at the Head of an Army of Observation; and it was positively asserted, that his Royal Highness would be able to maintain his Ground between the *Aller* and the *Elbe*, till the Rigour of the Season should have put an End to the Campaign; but that Hope was at once disappointed, and the Assertion proved to be false by a hasty Convention between the Duke and Marshal *Richlieu*, by which the Campaign was closed on that Side, and Marshal *Richlieu*, at Liberty either to advance with his whole Force, into *Saxony* in order to dislodge the *Prussians* from that Electorate, and carry the Flames of War into *Silesia*, and the other Dominions of *Prussia*. Before the Conclusion of this Convention, which opened the Enemy a free Passage into *Germany*, the Ravages of the *Russian Cossacks*, and other Barbarians in *Polsb Prussia*, had rendered an Attack upon their main Army absolutely necessary. General *Leewald*, who commanded a Body of 30000 Men, finding it impossible to spare Detachments from so small a Number, to cover the Inhabitants from the Outrages committed upon them by these Savages, resolved to attack the Entrenchments of the Enemy, though there was but a bare Possibility of Success. The Account of the Engagement which happened on the 30th of *August*, as published in the *Berlin* and *London* Gazettes is as follows,

That the *Russian* Army amounting to 80000 regular Troops, had chosen a most advantageous Camp near *Norkitten*. It was composed of four Lines, each of which was defended by an Intrenchment with a numerous Artillery, and Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Notwithstanding

so great a Superiority, Marshal *Lewald* determined to attack the Enemy with his Army which hardly consisted of 30000 Men. The Attack began at five in the Morning, and was carried on with so much Vigour, that the *Prussians* entirely broke the whole first Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batteries.

The Prince of *Holstein Gottorp*, Brother to the King of *Sweden*, at the Head of a Regiment of Dragoons routed the Enemy's Cavalry, and afterwards fell upon a Regiment of Grenadiers, which was cut to Pieces, but when the *Prussians* came to the second Intrenchment, Marshal *Lewald*, seeing that he could not attempt to carry it without exposing his whole Army, took the Resolution to retire, which he did in the best Manner, and without the Enemy's daring to stir out of their Intrenchments to pursue them. The *Prussians* returned to their former Camp at *Velau*, where they remained; as did the Enemy in their Camp. The Loss of the *Prussians* did not exceed 2000, killed and wounded, which Loss however was immediately replaced by the disciplined Militia. The Loss of the Enemy must be near 14000. General *Lapuchin* was wounded and taken Prisoner, with a Colonel of the *Russian* Artillery, but the former sent back on his Parole. The *Prussian* Army had, at first made themselves Masters of above 80 Pieces of Cannon, but were afterwards obliged to abandon them with 11 of their own, for Want of Carriages. The *Prussians* lost no General or Officer of Distinction. General *Dobna* is the only one wounded. It is said there were three *Russian* Generals killed.

The Account published by Field Marshal *Apraxin*, was conceived in general Terms. It represented the Attack as contrary to all the Rules of War, and as the Effects either of positive Orders or of Despair. It acknowledged that the *Prussian* Forces behaved as well as Men could do; but asserted that they had 10000 killed and wounded, whereas the *Russians* had but 7000.

While these unfavourable Events happened, the Armies of his *Prussian* Majesty have been in continual Exercise. When the *Austrians* were approaching *Lusatia*, the King's Armies were drawn together to cover that Marquisate; but when his Majesty was assured of the Arrival of the *French* on the Confines of *Saxony*, aided by the Army of the Empire, and commanded by a Marshal of *France*, he hesitated not a Moment to quit *Lusatia*, in order, by giving Battle to this new Enemy, to keep the Seat of War at a Distance

tance from his own Dominions. On the 15th of *August*, however, when he first formed this Resolution, and before he determined to put it in Execution, he went in Sight of the *Austrian* Camp, and within Cannon-shot. So soon as they perceived his Troops, they struck their Tents and drew up in Order of Battle. The King formed his Army over against them, and immediately went to reconnoitre the Ground between the Armies; but as it was then late, he deferred the more exact Examination of the Ground till next Day. The two Armies continued all Night under Arms. On the 6th, at Day-break the King returned to reconnoitre the Situation of the Enemy with the utmost Exactness. He found them encamped with their Right at the River *Neisse*: The rest of their Army extended along a Height, to a Mountain covered with Wood, which protected their Left; before their Front at the Foot of the Hill, on which they were drawn up was a small Brook passable only in three different Places, and that for 4 or 5 Men a-breast. Towards the Left of the *Austrian* Army, there was an Opening, where three or four Battalions might have marched in Front; but behind it they had placed three Lines of Infantry; and, on a Hill which flanked this Opening within Musket-shot, were placed 4000 Foot, with 40 or 50 Pieces of Cannon; so that really this was the strongest Part of their Camp. The King, to leave nothing undone that might force the *Austrians* to a Battle, sent General *Winterfeldt*, with part of the Army, to the other Side of the *Neisse* by the Bridge of *Hirschfeld*, to try to take them in Flank: But that being likewise found impossible, the *Prussian* Army, after lying four Days before the Enemy, returned on the 20th to their Camp at *Bernstædel*. They were followed by some Hussars and Pandours, who however had not the Satisfaction to take one single Pack-horse in the Retreat. The *Austrians* said they were 130000 Strong; yet they durst not risque a Battle, though the King gave them the fairest Occasions. The Day he returned to *Bernstædel*, after he had retired about 2000 Yards he drew up the Army in a Line of Battle, and remained so upwards of an Hour: But not a Man stirred from the *Austrian* Camp.

On the 28th of *August*, after having refreshed his Army, he decamped suddenly from *Bernstædel*, leaving the Prince of *Bevern*, Prince *Ferdinand*, and General *Winterfeldt*, with 30000 Men near *Gorlitz*, to observe the Motions of the Enemy. He took the Road to *Dresden*, where on the 29th he rested with his advanced Guard, and next Morning at four continued his March,

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March, his main Body constantly occupying in the Evening the Camp the advanced Guard had quitted the Morning before. On the 12th of *September* his whole Army halted for the Pontoons and heavy Baggage, and on the 13th he passed the *Sala*, on which Imperialists and French quitted their Camp at *Erfurth*, and retired towards *Gotha*, where they expected considerable Re-inforcements.

In the mean Time the *Austrians*, who before the King began his March, kept close within their Intrenchments, began again to shew themselves every where. On the 6th of *September* they took Possession of *Bernstädel* which the *Prussian* Garrison had quitted, except one Battalion only, who were made Prisoners of War. On the 7th a sharp Engagement happened between the main Body of the *Austrian* Army, and General *Winterfeld*, the particulars whereof are thus related by the *Prussians*.

On the 7th a Body of 15000 *Austrians* attacked two Battalions of *Winterfeld*'s Troops, who were posted on an Eminence on the other Side of the *Neiß*, near *Hannedorf*, in the Neighbourhood of *Gzerlitz*: They were repulsed several Times; but at last they took Possession of the Eminence, which they have since abandoned. The Enemy lost 3000 Men, and we had 800 killed or wounded; but what greatly heightens our Loss is the Death of the brave General *Winterfeld*, who received a Shot from a Cannon as he was leading up Succours to the Battalions which were engaged, and died the Night following.

The Death of this great General is an irreparable Loss to the *Prussians*, as he was equally remarkable for his Courage and Conduct. His *Prussian* Majesty received at the same Time, the News of the Death of General *Winterfeld*, and that the *Swedes* had begun Hostilities in *Pomerania*; to which this magnanimous Prince answered, with Tears standing in his Eyes, "I may find Resources against the Multitude of my Enemies; but few Men are equal to *Winterfeld*!"

On the 13th of *September* his Majesty entered *Erfurth*, and from thence proceeded to *Gotha*, the *Imperialists* and *French* retiring before him, after having dismounted the Cannon, and broken the Carriages. Here he continued all Night, and the next Day returned to his Camp at *Kirkshlaben*, near *Erfurth*, having left his Dragoons and Hussars behind him, under the Command of General *Seyleditz*, between whom, and a considerable Part of the combined Army, a Rencounter

ter happened on the 19th of which the following Particulars must not be omitted.

The combined Army was assembled near *Erfenach*, and intrenched in the Defiles of the Mountains to wait the Attack of the *Prussians*, who still continued near *Erfurth*; but in the mean Time the Commanders came to a Resolution of making an Attempt to carry of *Seydelitz's* Party at *Gotha*, which consisted of about 1200 Men; for this Purpose they marched all Night with almost all their Cavalry, and 23 Companies of Grenadiers, amounting in the whole to between 7 and 8000 Men, and arrived about 8 in the Morning; but *Seydelitz*, though surpris'd, made a good Retreat, not losing 20 Men. The Princes *Hilburghausen* and *Soubise*, and all the *French* Generals, came up to Court at eleven o'Clock; the Infantry possessed themselves of the Town, and it was expected they would have remained there: But *Seydelitz* perceiving a Fog to arise, determined to improve it; he therefore retired behind the Hills about a League off, towards *Erfurth*, where he caus'd 100 Dragoons to dismount, represent Infantry, and divided the rest of the Troops into 22 small Bodies, which extended themselves very far, and, by the Favour of the Fog, appeared like so many Squadrons.

At one in the Afternoon he attacked the *French* with his Hussars only; and News was immediately carried to the *French* Generals, that the whole *Prussian* Army was advancing; that they lay behind the Hills, and that they were extending towards the Left, in order to surround them; whereupon they made all possible Haste to retreat, and after having marched all Night, were oblig'd to return the Way they came, without having any Refreshment, so that in two Hours Time there was not a *Frenchman* left. *M. de Seydelitz* pursued them, made 40 Prisoners, killed about the same Number, took a great deal of Baggage, and was very near taking several Officers, who had staid too long in the Town. This Action, though of no great Consequence itself, does great Honour to the General. The King, however, did not think proper to let him remain at *Gotha* any longer.

The 21st he returned to *Erfurth*, and the same Evening the Vanguard of the *French* Army again re-possest themselves of *Gotha*.

During these Transactions, the *Russians* who had advanced as far as *Wolau*, and committed horrid Outrages on the poor Peasants, and other Inhabitants of the Country they invaded

vaded, made a sudden and precipitate Retreat back to *Russia*; they took the Road of *Tilset*, marching with such Expedition and Secrecy, that no Party dispatched after them was able to do any Thing more than pick up the sick and wounded, who were left behind in the Road. The Fleet alio returned to *Gronstadt*, and their Gallies retired under the Cannon of the Fortrels of *Memel*, after burning 70 Vessels in which they used to carry their Provisions, and thrown a thousand Sacks of Flour into the Sea.

But to supply the Place of the *Russians*, the *Swedens* under the Command of Count *Hamilton* have entered *Prussian Pomerania* in a hostile Manner, and published the following Declaration, to account for so unexpected and extraordinary a Measure.

"His Majesty the King of Sweden, in Quality of Guarantee of *Westphalia*, could not excuse himself from causing his Troops to enter the *Prussian Division* of the Dutchy of the Anterior *Pomerania*, being by such Guaranty obliged to be vigilant in the Support of the Constitutions of the Empire at this Time insulted; to obtain Satisfaction, as the States of the Empire, which have suffered Injury, have a just Right to expect, and to restore them to the Peace which has been infringed by the Treaty of *Westphalia*."

Notwithstanding the Retreat of the *Russians*, his Majesty's Affairs wore a very melancholy Aspect, about the latter End of *October*, the Army of the Empire assisted by a numerous Body of *French* advancing on one Side, and threatening to drive the *Prussians* out of *Sexony*, and at the same Juncture the *Austrians* in *Silesia* were making a rapid Progress in that Country; nay, the City of *Berlin* itself was thrown into a Consternation, for a large Body of *Austrian* Troops, which had incamped near *Gorlitz*, took an opportunity, when the King was at *Naumbourg*, and the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau* was gone to *Torgau*, to make an incursion into the March. On the 16th of *October* General *Haddick* appeared before the Gates of the City of *Berlin*. The Troops he commanded consisted of regular Foot, Cuirassiers, and Hussars, and amounted to 8000 Men, who had with them a large train of Artillery. About Eleven o'Clock he summoned the City to surrender; at the same Time he attacked the *Silesia* and *Cotbus* Gates, which he forced after a weak Resistance, having demolished with his Cannon the Palisadoes which joined the *Silesia* Gate. It is well known that *Berlin* has no Rampart, and that only a small part of the City is defended, and that by

a weak Wall, the rest being surrounded with Palisadoes only. Besides, it was impossible to defend so large a City, open on all Sides, with a Garrison of five weak Battalions, partly Militia, which were properly designed only for Guards to the Royal Family.

In this situation, the Queen, the Princes, and Princesses, and all their Attendants, escorted by the Garrison, set out for *Spandau*, a Fort situate about two Miles from the City.

All that could be done to oppose the Enemy, who were making their utmost Efforts to advance, was to detach 400 Men to the Gates of which the *Austrians* had made themselves Masters, where they behaved so well that they wounded and killed many of the Enemy. The *Austrian* General *Baboezay*, who was wounded, died a few Minutes after the Action. There were fifty *Prussians* killed, and some taken Prisoners. The rest, who could no longer withstand the superior Number of the Enemy, who attacked them with their Infantry and Cavalry, and a terrible Fire of Cartridge-shot, retired into the City.

When the Royal Family were gone, the Magistrates, at the request of the Burghers, sent Deputies to General *Haddick* to treat with him. The General sent, on his Part, two Officers to the Town-House, and it was agreed that they should pay a Contribution of Two Hundred Thousand CROWNS. On the 17th at five in the Morning, that is, as soon as he received the Sum, he precipitately marched away with his Troops, having probably received Intelligence of the Approach of Prince *Maurice* with a large Body of *Prussians*.

But at a Time when all EUROPE expected his *Prussian* Majesty's Affairs were come to a *Crisis*, and nothing less than his utter Ruin was at Hand, it pleased the Almighty to bless his Army with the following Signal VICTORY over the Combined Army.

The PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT of The Battle of ROSBACH.

On the 24th of *October*, the King's Army happened to be divided into several Corps, some of them at the Distance of twenty Leagues asunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of *Saxe-Hildburghausen* and *Soubise* were marching up directly to Marshal *Keith*, who was then in *Leipzig* with seven Battalions, the King resolved that the Army should join again; which was executed the 27th of *October*. The whole Army remained at *Leipzig* the 28th and 29th; and every Body thought

thought, that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of *Lutzen*. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and, on the 31st, in going through *Weissenfels* and *Merseberg*, 500 Men [of the combined Army] were made Prisoners of War.

The Enemy had repassed the *Sala*, and burnt down the Bridges at *Weissenfels*, *Merseberg* and *Halle*; but they were soon repaired; and the whole Army having passed the River through these three Towns, joined again the 3d of *November* in the Evening over against the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was spent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the *French* killed them nine Men.

On the 5th Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising Ground over against us, was filing towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Design; and as they were in want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to pass the *Unstrut*. But it was soon perceived, that their several Motions were contradictory to each other. At the same Time that some of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its Marchall along to the rising Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of *Reiderow* and *Rosbach*, was surrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Dispositions were made with a View to surround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In Case we had been defeated, the Corps, posted over against *Beiderow*, was to have fallen upon our routed Troops and to have prevented their retiring to *Merseburg*, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy and to attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary

cessary that it should be the left Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General who commanded the right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the *French* coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were pursued for a considerable Time, with great Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did some Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the least Intermission, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. These Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confusion. As the left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Position; and having soon met with a small rising Ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting sixteen Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right to increase the Disorder there, and took their left Wing in Front, which was excessively galled thereby.

At Five the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceased, and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were pursued as long as there was any Light to distinguish them by; and, it may be said, that the Night alone was the Preservation of this Army, which was so formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darknes to hurry on to *Freybourg*, and there to repass the *Unstrut*, which they did on the Morning of the 6th, after a whole Night's March. The King set out early in the Morning to pursue them with all his Cavalry, supported

supported by four Battalions of Grenadiers ; the whole Infantry following them in two Columns. The Enemy had passed the *Unstrut* at *Freybourg*, when we arrived on its Banks ; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became necessary to make another ; which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of *Eckerberg*. It was too late to force them there ; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggons, and every Thing in them. This so glorious a Victory must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meinke. His Royal Highness Prince *Henry*, and General *Zeidlitz*, were both slightly wounded.

If we consider the Disposition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boasted, that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many : But from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting Men. After the King had got together at *Leipzig* all the several Corps of his Army, he had thirty-three Battalions and forty-three Squadrons, leaving a Garrison of five Battalions at *Leipzig*. He marched with the rest to *Lutzen*, and having crossed the *Sala* at *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg*, and *Halle*, and left a Battalion in each of those Places, the whole Army, which joined after this Passage, on the 3d of *November*, over against the Enemy, consisted only in 25 Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of *Winterfeld* covered the Baggage, so that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and twenty-three Battalions drawn up in two Lines ; and even of this Infantry there were but six Battalions that had Recourse to the Fire of their Musquetry, viz. four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of *Old Brunswick*, which did Wonders. That Regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy was 3000 Men left upon the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4500, and amongst them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took

54 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours.

The *French* and imperial Army being thus gloriously defeated, and fled on all Sides, left his Majesty to turn his Arms which Way he judged most proper; indeed there was great Occasion for his Presence in *Silesia*, for the *Austrians* under Count *Daun* and Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* received positive Orders from the Court of *Vienna* to attack the Prince of *Bevern's* Army then intrenched under the Cannon of *Breslau*, which was put in Execution on the twenty-second of *November*.

The BATTLE of BRESLAU.

As related by the AUSTRIANS.

Notwithstanding the different Motions of our Army for several Days, the Prince of *Bevern* did not stir. On the 20th he had already sent the Baggage of his Army into *Breslau*; at last, on the 22d, we attempted to dislodge him by force.

The Cannonade, which was one of the most violent that ever was heard, we having made Use of forty 24 Pounders, besides other Pieces of a smaller Bore, began at half an Hour past Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and continued till One, when the Fire of the Small-arms began, which was the sharpest I ever saw. At last we carried our Point, by clearing the Redoubts, Defiles, Morasses, and whatever other Opposition Art and Nature had thought fit to oppose to us. The Resistance of the Enemy was most obstinate; but at last they found themselves obliged to yield to Numbers, and to abandon the Village of *Pilzenitz*. Our Right did not meet with so much Resistance as the Left, where the Fire began; for the Enemy, at the very Beginning, drew the greatest Part of their Troops towards the Right, and there concentrated their Forces. The Fire of the Small-arms lasted till five o'Clock in the Evening, when the Enemy began to retire towards *Breslau*. One Part of the Enemy threw themselves into the City, and the rest posted themselves under the Cannon. Night prevented any farther Progress.

We have lost a great Number of Men the Enemy rallied three different Times, and the Defiles prevented our extending ourselves, and caused now and then some Disorder, of which the *Prussians* availed themselves. Hitherto I have

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only seen twenty-two Pieces of Cannon, three Mortars, and four Colours, that we have taken, but it is said there are more. One thousand six hundred Prisoners; including Deserters, are brought to the Head-Quarters. I do not mention the wounded, because I do not know the Number of them: But, I believe that in this Article, we have more than they. Our Loss is by no Means inconsiderable. General *Wurben* is killed; Lieutenant-General *Clerici*, and Major-Generals *O'Kelly*, *Mayern*, *Gemmingen*, and *Reichel*, are wounded; *M. Keihl*, Master-General of the Ordinance, has had his Arm shattered. The *Prussian* Deserters say, that Prince *Francis of Brunswick*, the Prince of *Wurtemberg* and General *Shultz*, are wounded. The Body of the *Prussian* General *Kleist* was found on the Field of Battle. The next Day the Enemy passed the *Oder*, and are marching towards *Glogau*, after having left a Garrison at *Breslau*. On the 24th *Te DEUM* was sung. The same Day the Prince of *Bevern*, Commander in Chief of the *Prussian* Army, having been to reconnoitre us, had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of a Body of *Croats*, who were in General *Beck's* advanced Post, He is made Prisoner of War, and carried to *Stablowitz*, where Marshal *Daun's* Quarters formerly were, and is guarded by a Lieutenant and thirty Men. He is treated with every Mark of Distinction that his Birth, Character, and eminent Qualities deserve. You may easily imagine we are not sorry for this Accident; for he cut us out a great deal of Work. Last Night the City of *Breslau* desired to capitulate. The Garrison, which is said to be 3000 Men strong, under the Orders of General *Leswitz*, Governor of *Breslau*, is to march out this Day with all Military Honours. It is not to serve against the Empress or Allies for two Years. All the Magazines, Chests, Artillery, &c. remain in our Hands.

By this Account it appears the Austrians bought their Victory, at the Price of much Blood, and the Court of Vienna, 'tis said, repented of the Orders they had sent for attacking the Prince of *Bevern*; however as soon as the News reached the imperial Court, Orders were issued for a Day of Public Rejoicing, and all the Friends of the House of Austria were transported beyond Measure at this Success; but their Joy was of a very short Duration for the King of Prussia being determined to decide the Fate of Silesia by a grand *ECLAT*, marched with all the Force he could collect and being happily joined by the Remains of Prince *Bevern's* Army, attacked the

numerous Austrian Army, under the joint Command of Count Daun and Prince Charles, near Lissa, where begained a most compleat and surprizing VICTORY.

The BATTLE of LISSA.

As wrote by the KING himself.

After our Troops had pursued the Army of the Empire as far as *Erfurth*, and that of the French to *Quersurth*, it was resolved to march to the Relief of *Schweidnitz*, which was besieged by General *Nadasti*. The King set out from *Leipzig* on the 12th of November, with 19 Battalions and 28 Squadrons. Upon our coming to *Grossen Hayn*, we received the disagreeable News of the Surrender of *Schweidnitz*, General *Marschal* was easily drove out of *Lusatia*; and the Corps which the King commanded, got, on the 24th, to *Naumburg* upon the *Queiss*. We heard there, that *Bevern's* Army had been forced in its Intrinchments, and had retired to the other Side of the *Oder*, and, soon after, that the Town of *Breslau* had surrendered. We made forced marches, and on the 28th, got to *Parchwitz* near the *Oder*, where our Vanguard surprized a Detachment of 1100 Austrians, 50 of which were killed, and 150 made Prisoners. The Prince of *Bevern's* Army had crossed the *Oder* at *Glogau*, and joined us the second of December. On the third the Troops rested, having been greatly fatigued with the toilsome Marches they had made. On the fourth we marchd to *Neumarck*, where we made 600 prisoners, most of them *Pandours* or *Hussars*. We heard that Prince *Charles* had left *Breslau* with his army, that he had advanced beyond *Lissa*, that his right Wing was covered by the Village of *Nieperu*, and his Left by that of *Golau*, with the rivulet of *Schweidnitz* in his rear. The army marched on the 5th very early in the Morning: Our Vanguard met the Enemy's near the Village of *Born*, consisting of two Regiments of *Hussars* and the *Saxon* Dragoons; attacked them, drove them back to their own Camp, and took six Officers and about 500 Men Prisoners. As soon as our Army had got to the high Grounds, it was resolved to attack the Left of the Enemy. We extended ourselves to the Right as far as the Rivulet of *Schweidnitz*. The attack began in a Wood, where the Enemy had posted some Infantry, and which however we soon forced. The Enemy, who found themselves turned, were obliged to change their position. They had lost the Post that covered them, which put them under the Necessity of taking precipitately the first Posts that came

came in their Way, in order to prevent our raking their whole Army from one Wing to the other. They posted some Brigades of Foot on an eminence that lay behind the Wood, which was attacked by our Right, and carried after an obstinate Resistance. The Enemy formed a new Line near the Village of *Leuten*, where they defended themselves with great Bravery, but where we forced them. Then the Cavalry of our Right charged that of the Enemy, and beat them; but were check'd by the Enemy's Cannon firing upon them with Cartridge shot. Our Cavalry, however, recovered themselves presently, fell upon the Enemy's Infantry, and made a great Number of Prisoners. During all these different Attacks, the Right of the *Austrian* Cavalry and Infantry came up; our Left of Cavalry charged that of the Enemy, and broke them; after which the Regiment of *Bareut* took the *Austrian* Infantry, which was Posted on an Eminence, in the Rear, at the same Time that the Left of our Infantry attacked them in the Front. The whole of this Corps of the Enemy was entirely broke, and the King pursued them as far as *Lissa*. The Action began at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and ended at Four. If Day-light had lasted another Hour, their Defeat would still have been greater.

On the Sixth we pursued the IMPERIALISTS as far as *Breslau*.

The 7th we invested the Town, and all the necessary Dispositions have been made to besiege it. The same Day General *Ziethen* was detached with a large Body of Cavalry and Infantry in Pursuit of the Enemy. He soon after took above 3000 Waggons of their Baggage and Provision, some Cannon, and a prodigious Number of Prisoners.

We have taken in this Battle 291 Officers, amongst whom are the Lieutenant-Generals *Odonel* and *Nostitz*, the Colonel Count *Brown*, and many others.

The Number of Prisoners taken in the Battle, and in the Pursuit, amounts to twenty-one thousand five hundred Men. We have besides taken 116 Pieces of Cannon, 51 Colours and Standards, and 400 Waggons of Ammunition, and Baggage. We reckon on our Side 500 killed, and 2300 wounded. We have not lost any General except Major-General *Kroko-w* of the Dragoons, who was wounded and taken, when our Cavalry were first repulsed. The Officers and even the common Soldiers have behaved to Admiration in this Battle.

The *Prussians* invested *Breslau* on the 7th of *December*;
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and tho' they were little prepared to undertake a Siege, the Strength of the Garrison obliged them to attack the City in Form. After having taken Possession of the *Fouxbeug* of *Oblan*, of the Convent of the Brothers of Charity, and of the Church-Yard of St. MAURICE, they there established their two first Batteries. From whence they push'd a Parallel to within 400 Paces of the *Fosse*, towards the Gate of *Schweidnitz*.

The 15th in the Evening their Bombs set Fire to a Magazine of Powder in the Flank of a *Bastion*, the Explosion of which made a considerable Breach in the Rampart, and greatly facilitated their Operations.—The 17th, advanced pretty near with their Mines.—On the 18th establish'd a new Battery to the Right of the Parallel, &c.—On the 19th in the Evening the enemy demanded to capitulate. The Garrison, consisting of 14000 Men, were made Prisoners of War; among which were 14 General Officers, and 400 other Officers. The Names of the General Officers are, Lieutenant-General *Speeher*, Major-Generals *Stabrenberg*, *Beck*, *Wolffersdorf*, and *Broun*; Generals of Artillery, *Keil* wounded, and Major-Generals *Breisack*, *Haller*, *Wolf*, *Nortist*, *Gemming*, *Rever*, *Dufin*, *Ruchlin*, all wounded. In *BRESLAU* 344000 Florins were found in the *Austrian* Military Chest, and the Magazines well stock'd; 37 Pieces of Cannon, which are those which were lost on the 22d of *November*; all the Artillery belonging to the Place, and 44 Pieces of *Austrian* Cannon.

His *Prussian* Majesty appointed General *Forckade* Governor of the Town, and Major-General *Geist* Commandant.

The Business was no sooner over, than his Majesty march'd with a great Part of his Army to besiege *Schweidnitz*, in which was a Garrison of 7000 Men, but were reduced to little more than half the Number by a Blockade of near four Months and a regular Siege of 14 Days when it surrendered to the *PRUSSIANS*, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War.

The *Prussian* Arms were farther successful in the Reduction of the following Places, *viz.* The Town of *Lignitz* in *Silesia* surrendered to them on CHRISTMAS-DAY. The Garrison, by Capitulation, not to serve during the War. The City of *Troppau* in *Upper Silesia* fell also into their Hands, after which his Majesty found it absolutely necessary to put his Army into Winter-Quarters.

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The *Swedes*, who, basely fell upon the Possessions of the King of *Prussia* in *Pomerania*, at a Time when he was already distressed by many powerful Enemies, have found Reason to repent of their Perfidy.

For Marshal *Lewald* having with a Part of his Troops penetrated into *Lower Pomerania*, directed his Operations against the *Swedes* on the Side of *Denimin* and *Anclam*; *Demmin* was cannonaded the 29th of *December*; and the *Swedes* having lost one Officer and forty Men, desired to capitulate. As it was not thought proper to continue the Siege in order to ease the Troops, in so sharp a Season. the *Swedes* had leave to retire, and to take with them two Pieces of Cannon. And the *Prussians* took Possession of the Town the next Day. The *Swedes* abandoned *Anclam* on the 30th of *DECEMBER*.

The Marshal afterwards passed the *Pene*, entered into *Swedish Pomerania*, and took Possession of *Gutzkow*, *Loitz*, *Tripses* and *Nebringen*. At the same Time Lieutenant General *Schorlemmer*, passed with his Corps from the Isle of *Wollin*, into the Isle of *Usedom*, and from thence to *Wolgast*, the *Swedes* having not only abandoned *Schwinemunde* and *Usedom*, as well as the Fort of *Penamunde*, but also the Town of *Wolgast*. His Serene Highness the Prince of *Holstein* advanced with the Van-guard as far as *Grimm* and *Greiffswalde*.

The *Swedish* Army being driven from the Places they were in Possession of, Part of them retired to *Stralsund*, and Part to the Isle of *Rugen*. *Stralsund*, the Garrison of which consists of 6000 Foot and 600 Horse, is blocked up by the *Prussians*, whose advanced Posts, were so near the Gates that no Provisions could be carried into the Place; the Garrison in great Want, being obliged to kill their Baggage Horses to subsist on, which occasioned great Numbers of Men to desert.

In the Night the 25th of *January* the Garrison attempted to make a Sally with 2000 Men, but finding the Enemy under Arms, they retired into the Town with the Loss of an Officer and a few Men. A *Prussian* Detachment took Possession of *Wismar*; and Marshal *Lewald* ordered a large Corps of his Army to hold in Readiness to march towards the Isle of *Rugen* to attack the *Swedish* Army there, commanded by Count *Rosen*, who was waiting in Expectation of a Reinforcement of 12,000 Men from *Sweden*. The *Swedes* broke

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the Ice, and planted Cannon on the Borders of the River in order to oppose the Attempts of the Enemy.

Upon the whole, the Army of the Swedes in *Pomerania* is now in a deplorable Condition, having been obliged to relinquish its first Advantages and retire with Loss to its own Territory.

Numberless are the Forces raising by the combined Enemies of his PRUSSIAN Majesty in order to crush him the approaching Campaign, and amongst the Rest, a very formidable Body of *Russians* is actually assembled under the Command of General *Ferner*, an advanced Party of which enter'd *Königsberg* on the 28th of *January*.

As soon as the principal Inhabitants heard of their Arrival near that Capital they moved off with their best Effects; the Garrison and King's Ministers also left that Place and *Pillau*, and the foreign Merchants sent a Deputation to General *Ferner*, who assured them of his Protection. The Magistrates of *Königsberg* likewise sent a Deputation to him in order to obtain as favourable Terms as they could, particularly for their Trade, which is the chief Support of their Town. Since this General has been in Possession of *Königsberg*, he has required the inhabitants to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Empress of *Russia*. They now occupy the City of *Elbing*, the Garrison of which has been obliged to withdraw in order to make Room for them. The twenty Regiments, for whom Quarters were lately assigned at *Thorn* and Places adjacent, are marched thither: These Troops form the first Column of the Army that is to act under General *Brown*; the two other Divisions, one of eleven Regiments, led by Lieutenant-General *Soltikoff*, and the other of the same Force commanded by Prince *Gallitzin*, will speedily follow them. It is reckoned that the Number of the *Russian* Troops that have marched into *Brandenburg Prussia* exceeds 60,000.

The two glorious Victories gained by the King of *Prussia* at *Resbach* the 5th of *November*, and at *Lissa* the 5th of *December* following, together with a most astonishing Mortality amongst the *French* Troops in *Hanover* and *Hesse-Cassel*, and their manifest Breach of the Convention agreed to between the Duke of *Cumberland* and the Duke of *Richlieu*, determined the Allies once more to make Use of their Arms, under the Command of the Heroic Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*; the Success of which is thus related,

Soon after the Arrival of Prince *George* of *Holstein Gottorp*
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at *Hanover* with a Body of *Prussian* Horse, the *Hanoverian* Army was put in Motion: Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, went with the main Body thereof into the Country of *Bremen* and General *Zastrow* marched towards *Giffborne*.—On the 20th of *February* the Castle of *Rottenburgh* surrendered to Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* after a Resistance of six Hours and were made Prisoners of War. Immediately after which, the *French* quitted *Ottersberg* and *Verden*, leaving behind them all their Artillery and Ammunition.—On *Wednesday* the 1st of *March*, a Courier was dispatched from *Hanover* to his (*Britannick*) Majesty with the following Account.

After Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* had dislodged the *French* from *Rottenburg*, *Ottersberg*, and *Verden*, and approached with his advanced Guard, the City of *Bremen*, the *French* left it on the 23d of *February*, and his Serene Highness had taken Possession of it with his Troops. The Prince, upon Intelligence that the *French* General *Compte de Chabot* was posted with a Detachment at *Hoya* upon the *Wefer*, gave orders to the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick* to repair thither with two Battalions of *Hanoverians*, and two of the *Brunswick* Troops, together with a few Hundred Chasseurs, Hussars, and light Troops, to dislodge the *French* from that Post.

The Hereditary Prince accordingly made so brave an Attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous Defence, and the Loss of a Number of Men, on their Part, he forced them with Bayonets fix'd, to surrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen hundred Men Prisoners of War. Hereupon the *Compte de Chabot* threw himself, with two other Battalions, into the Castle, with an Intent to support himself there; and the Hereditary Prince, not having been able, on Account of the overflowing of the Rivers, and the badness of the Roads to receive the Artillery required for forcing the *French* General there, granted him a Capitulation to go out of the Place with his two Battalions, but upon Condition of leaving behind him all their Baggage and Magazines. Our Loss does not amount, upon the whole, killed and wounded, to an hundred Men.

The two Generals, the Marquis *d'Armantieres*, and the Marquis *de Rochepine*, together with the Garrison, evacuated the Town of *Zell* on the 26th of *February*; as the Prince *de Clermont*, and the Duke *de Randan* did *Hanover* on the 28th, observing good Discipline, and without the least Plunder,

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The following Circumstances relating to the Attack of *Hoya* have been received, from a *Hanoverian* Officer by Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*. After describing their March and the Dispositions made for the Attack, he goes on thus.

When we were got upon the Cause-Way, about a Mile and a half from the Town, thro' some Mistake, our Detachment fired upon four of the Enemy's Dragoons, that were patrolling. The firing caught from one to another, and at last became general. However, we marched on to the Town. We met, at first, with no Opposition, and advanced as far as the Bridge. There the Fire grew exceeding Smart; yet we never gave Ground, though so hard pushed. But as the whole Detachment could not equally be brought up, the Prince Hereditary formed the Design of turning the Enemy; and accordingly march'd round the Town, and attacked the Enemy in the Rear. This succeeded; and the Bayonet fixed was chiefly used on this Occasion. The Enemy abandoned the Bridge, and the Prince joined the *Hanoverians* again.

The Regiment of *Britanny*, and some Parties of Dragoons were upon their March; and as we did not find ourselves absolutely sure of keeping this Post, an honourable Capitulation was granted.

This Business being over, the Hereditary Prince of *Brunswick* invested the Town of *Minden* on the 5th of *March*, and having summoned it to surrender, the *French* Commandant (who is a Lieutenant-General) returned for Answer, that as he had plenty of all Necessaries, he should endeavour by his Defence, to deserve the Esteem of a Prince equally distinguished by his Birth and his Bravery. Whereupon General *Oberg* approached the Town in order to begin the Siege, whilst General *Sporke* advanced towards it with another Corps on this Side the *Weser*. The Bombardment begun on the 7th and the 14th of the same Month, the Town surrendered, the Garrison consisting of 3516 Men were made Prisoners of War.

The Prince de *Clermont*, who succeeded to the Command of the *French* Troops in *Westphalia*, Marshal *Richlieu* being recalled Home, found the Army in a most wretched condition, sickly, half naked, and unable to keep their Ground against the Enemy. The wretchedness of their Condition may in Part be judged from the following circumstance. Some of the *French* who fell into the hands of the *Prussian* black Hussars, were only disarmed and sent back, being desired by the Hussars to acquaint their Officers, that such Soldiers as they did not deserve to be made Prisoners.

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